Outlaw

st louis

Vol. II, No. 13
Dec. 24, 1971—Jan. 20, 1972

25¢

Awright, you guys. **OFF THE PIG!**

UNITED BLACK WORKERS BUSTED

Three brothers from the United Black Workers Association – Paul Latham, Louis Norton, and Richard "Squirrel" Perry have been convicted of armed robbery. Armed robbery? Who'd they stick up? Well, they didn't exactly stick anybody up. They were allegedly armed with picket signs and they allegedly robbed this guy of a pistol.

Let's put this into perspective. You see, some white construction workers were building this turnkey housing in the Black Community in East St. Louis. Some of the brothers there decided that in order for black people to control their own communities, they should be able to control the housing in their communities. When people work on projects in their own community, they just tend to put more care into their work. If a black brother from East St. Louis works on the project, he probably knows some of the people who are going to live there and he might even move in there himself. If a white guy from Belleville comes in and builds it, not only does he probably not know anyone who'd live in it, but he probably doesn't even feel comfortable in the neighborhood.

So there were all these outsiders building a housing project and all these unemployed brothers and sisters in East St. Louis. So some of the brothers, including Paul Latham, got together and trained themselves and lots of other people (in all over 100 have been trained) to be construction workers. They call themselves the United Black Workers Association.

Last summer, they went into the projects with picket signs and demanded that they be able to work on the houses in their Community. Everday that the UBWA came, they shut down the job site.

The white workers got really uptight about those uppity niggers invading their workplaces. So some of them armed themselves. That's where the armed robbery comes in.

The warrant that the three brothers were busted on charged them with stealing a gun from one of the white workers. Another way of putting it would be to say the brothers disarmed this guy who could have shot them.

But the authorities don't look at it that way. They put out warrants for Paul Latham, Louis Norton, and Richard Perry, three men who were involved in the demonstration and helped organize the UBWA.

The St. Clair County Sheriff's office started raiding all these movement offices in East St. Louis looking for them. The three finally turned themselves in to Mayor James Williams after being guaranteed safe passage to the jail (they were afraid of what the sheriff's office might do to them) and reasonable bail.

The trial was set for November 29 in Belleville. The East St. Louis United Front handed in petitions with over 2,000 signiatures asking that the trial take place in East St. Louis so that jury could be picked from the defendants' peers: the Black Community. The trial was held in Belleville anyway, with a jury composed of largely small town white people. The three were convicted on December 2 and were scheduled to be sentenced in Jauary.

-benjamin

Getting Out...

STEVE HARRIS BIDS NAVY FAREWELL

Steve Harris, 21 year-old St. Louis county man, expects to get out of the Navy in mid-January – more than a year early. He applied for discharge as a conscientious objector on November 1, and hopes final approval will soon be coming from Washington.

Steve's application for CO got quick approval from the authorities on the ship on which he serves, the USS Kitty Hawk. He's been making some trouble for the brass, and they make no effort to hide their eagerness to get rid of him.

The latest project undertaken by Steve has been the publication of an underground newspaper, the Kitty Litter. The paper, which is five pages mimeographed with help from movement people in San Diego, consists of articles about GI rights, the war, racism in the military, and news of GI protests.

It's illegal to distribute the paper on ship, so Steve and his friends mail it on request to their fellow sailors. Steve will be back on duty December 31, and plans to get out 200 copies of a second issue. He has also been involved in other anti-military and anti-war projects. He worked hard on the "Connie" campaign last summer, when 45,000 residents of San Diego voted in a special referendum to keep the USS Constellation from sailing to Vietnam.

The Kitty Hawk, with 5400 men, is scheduled to return to Vietnam duty March 13. Steve and others have begun another "SOS" – Stop Our Ship – drive similar to the organizing done around the Constellation's departure. Officials plan to keep the Kitty Hawk out of port for the three months prior to the Vietnam tour of duty to make contact between sailors and San Diego supporters more difficult.

When Steve graduated from Riverview Senior High in June, 1969, he took a full-time job in a factory. He said that while he didn't want to serve in the army, he was hostile to draft resisters and the movement generally. He supported "victory" in Vietnam.

With the draft breathing down his neck, he joined the Naval Reserves in February, 1970. He began his active duty last April. In May, June and July his aircraft carrier was in action off the coast of Vietnam.

Steve's application for CO status details the changes he went through. He writes: "I never gave much thought to war and peace before I came in the military. I was concerned with nothing but the welfare of my family, myself and one certain girl."

According to the application, one influence that helped Steve broaden his concerns was the Outlaw. He was impressed by articles that described the extent of bomb damage to the people and land of Vietnam, and the effects the war had on GIs – sadism in some and heroin addiction in others. continued on page 20

WELFARE RIGHTS: NON–EXISTENT

hearing a travesty -

Two hundred physically disabled St. Louisans, recipients of State welfare in the category "Permanently and Totally Disabled," recently learned in open court that laws written to insure their rights are as cynically manipulated in the State's interest as are their meager aid payments.

The 200 disabled citizens, unable to work and totally dependent on State aid, assembled here on December 14, 1971, at a legally instituted "fair hearing" to petition for restoration of the State's 5% cut in their welfare payments.

Individuals who qualify as "Permanently and Totally Disabled" until recently have been supported by tax funds at the rate of $80 a month ($2.66 a day). But the State of Missouri, increasingly incompetent in economic matters and increasingly callous in regard to human needs, has reduced the monthly aid check to $76 ($2.53 a day).

In response, more than 350 individuals, supported by members of the St. Louis Welfare Rights Organization (WRO), appealed to the State authorities for a "fair hearing," which according to the law must be granted whenever an aid recipient has his payment cut. So the "fair hearing" was scheduled and 200 people turned up to witness the refereeing and the judgment of their petition.

What they expected was a "People's Hearing," where their testimony could be heard and heeded, and many came prepared to testify to the hardships the cut in the already inadequate aid inflicts on them. They came to plead for, if not demand, humane treatment.

What they saw and heard was the juggling of justice and the instruments of justice that is endemic in Amerika today.

Despite the Federal and State law's insistence that welfare recipients have the right to represent themselves at a "fair hearing," or may select an attorney, friend or anyone else they choose as a representative, the referree, Tyre Burton, a Jefferson City attorney, refused to permit the petitioners to represent themselves. He also imposed on them, despite their objections and the objections of their lawyer, Walter Heiser, a Legal Aid lawyer named Philip Fishman, who knew none of the petitioners and was known to none of them. Burton refused as well to allow the welfare people representation by WRO Chairman Olive Franklin or Barbara Bates, also of WRO. Burton, appointed as referree by Austin Hill, State Director of Public Health and Welfare, ruled that Fishman should speak for the petitioners, and Fishman agreed, without their consent or the agreement of Heiser, their attorney.

Referree Burton conceded from the start that welfare checks were inadequate before as well as after the cuts, and he admitted that the cuts had been ruled upon without reference to a cost-of-living survey, as state law requires. Thus, by open admission, the State's free and easy play with the law.

Nevertheless, he ruled that only three of the petitioners, out of many ready and willing, could testify at the "fair hearing." The first person called to give testimony was Mrs. Helen Evans, 52 years old and white. She lives alone. She has had cancer since she was 23. She has undergone many operations; she has had one colon and one kidney removed. MediCaid does not cover her bills. She cannot afford a phone. She cannot afford the special diet prescribed by her doctors as necessary to keep her alive. Her only income is the $76 from welfare plus $28 in food stamps for which she pays $8. She could have had Social Security payments, but when she was first disabled the Welfare Department would not put her on its rolls, so she had to continue to work. She worked until she was almost dead and found herself back in the hospital. The Social Security people said she had worked while she was disabled and therefore she was not eligible for social security.

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The St. Louis Outlaw is an independent, radical newspaper published every three weeks by the Outlaw collective – Dale, David, Dev, Fred, Lori and Terry. Those who helped on this issue include Carl, Dan, Dick, Dennis, Martha, Nina, Jim, Marc and Steve. We are members of Liberation News Service (LNS) and the Underground Press Syndicate (UPS). Note – this issue is for four weeks as we are taking a week for the holiday season.

Contributions of articles and artwork are welcome. When accompanied by a stamped self-addressed envelope we will try to acknowledge and/or return. We cannot be responsible for lost or damaged unsolicited material. Articles and letters must carry the author's signature and phone number, but names will be withheld on request. The next copy deadline is Jan. 10. Calendar items must be submitted by Jan. 13.

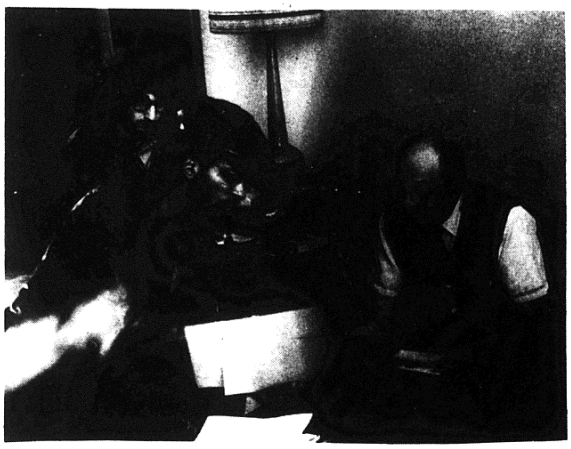
Our mailing address is P.O. Box 9501, Cabanne Station, St. Louis, Mo. 63161. We have an office at 554 Limit (just off Delmar, one block west of Skinker) and are usually there from 1–5 p.m., Mon. thru Sat. Readers are invited to drop by. Telephone 721-3170. Advertisers can also call 647-9379.

Single issues cost 25 cents in the St. Louis area and 35 cents elsewhere. Subscriptions cost $5 for 20 issues, $10 for institutions. GIs and prisoners receive free subscriptions on request. Stores and hawkers should call for distribution information.

Permission to reprint from the Outlaw is granted to other underground and movement publications.

p.s. We can always use donations. Right now we need Pres-type, rubber cement, a T-square, a light table, a file cabinet, and various other art and office supplies.

GETTING THE LEAD OUT...



Goldenhersh claiming that the housing isn't that bad. Larry Black showing him pictures in reply.

On Thursday, December 9, a certain Mr. Goldenhersh who resides at 7450 Delmar looked out his front window and saw a number of picketers marching in front of him house carrying signs which said such things as *Run the Slumlords Out of the Ghetto.* Goldenhersh owns several properties in the Yeatman district of St. Louis, including 16 units on Dixon St. that were recently detoxified of lead-based paint by the St. Louis Lead Poisoning Coalition.

The Coalition had tried to meet with Goldenhersh the evening before the demonstration in an effort to persuade him to cooperate with them. They had planned to ask him to reimburse them for the materials they had purchased to detoxify the 16 units, since, as the landlord, he should have taken the initiative himself to provide both labor and materials. Goldenhersh had agreed to the Wednesday evening meeting, but when members of the Lead Poisoning Coalition arrived at his home, he refused to even open his front door. A demonstration was called for the next day, and he finally met briefly with a few demonstrators.

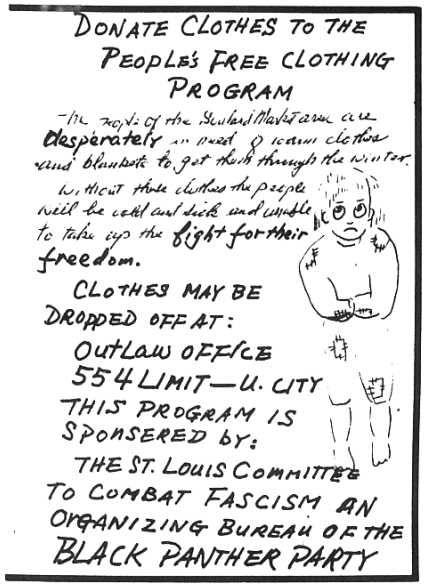
Pickets in front of his home is not an unfamiliar sight to Mr. Goldenhersh. About five years ago, tenants in his buildings picketed every Sunday for three months to protest his refusal to maintain decent living condition in his properties.

Since the December 16th demonstration the Lead Poisoning Coalition has met with the board of the Yeatman Corporation. The board has agreed to support the Coalitions program to run the slumlords out of the ghetto.

The strategy is very simple. The tenants of slumlord-owned buildings go on a rent strike. In the usual rent strike, tenants pay the rent and have it held in escrow; and some months later a judge rules that the money must be paid to the landlord in return for repairs that are never made. The rent strikes proposed by the Coalition will be different in that tenants will not pay rent anywhere.

The board of the Yeatman Corporation has agreed to throw its support behind the strikers and try to prevent any evictions. Lead Poisoning Coalition sees this as a major step in building wide based nieghborhood support for the strategy. The landlords will have one course of action. They can complain to city authorities, who can then declare the buildings condemned and try to force the tenants out. It is here that strong, well-organized neighborhood support will essential.

It is hoped that, with no hope of making any profit from the properties, the slumlords will simply abandon the buildings which can then come under community control.



People's Coalition Needs Support

The People's Coalition Against Lead Poisoning is in immediate need of financial support. We want to continue our efforts to organize rent strikes, detoxify buildings in which children are poisoned, and organize health students and workers to face their institutions to commit medical resources to the health problems which are wiping out the low and moderate income community.

During the past several months we have made much progress as a result of the support received from Washington U. Students. Four apartments have been deleaded, and Coalition has been able to support a full time organizer who has a number of tenants organized to withhold rent until slumlords agree to obey the city's housing codes. Also more and more interest and support is coming from Medical students at both St. Louis U. and Washington U. as a result of the education that has gone on around lead poisoning.

Presently however, we are faced with the reality of curtailing our work if funds are not forthcoming. Anyone who is interested in making a contribution can make checks payable to the People's Coalition Against Lead Poisoning addressed to St. Steven's Episcopal Church at 14th and Park.

Anyone who would like to help in fund-raising efforts – as in organizing bake slaes, clothing and food drives – contact either Bob Knickmeyer, Bill Stickney, Bill Preston, Dave Colfax at 531-4150 at St Stephens Church.

McDonnell - UN SYMPOSIUM PICKETED

On Thursday, Dec. 16th, at noon, the McDonnell Project, along with the Bengla Desh League, held a demonstration at Stouffer's Riverfront Inn. The action was called in response to an all-day conference being held at the restaurant- St. Louis Symposium for the U.N.- Second Development Decade.- Sponsored by the U.N. Association, with the support of James McDonnell, of the McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft Corporation, and other business leaders in the area. The conference was held to discuss ways of helping develop the underdeveloped nations of the world.

A group of nearly thirty people picketed outside Stouffer's as a means of bringing to light the gross contradiction of men like James McDonnell talking over luncheon about building up underdeveloped countries while his corporation produces jets that daily drop bombs on the people of Southeast Asia. McDonnell has used the U.N. as a public relations gimmick to present a peace-loving image of his corporation without truly addressing itself to the needs of either people here in St. Louis or throughout the world.

While the McDonnell corporation continues to be the largest government contractor in this country, its growing use of automated equipment has been the basis for the layoffs of literally thousands of workers. At the same time, McDonnell has not ised its profits to help meet the needs of people in our city; health needs, housing needs, public transportation needs, and on, and on.

The demonstration lasted an hour with picketers carrying signs which read such things as: *James McDonnell – Phantom of the UN, War Criminals Out of St. Louis - Out of UN - Out of Southeast Asia, and McDonnell Style Development = Genocide.* Although it was brief and somewhat small, organizers of the action were not disappointed. The action was viewed as one of many steps leading to the growth of a broad-based movement focusing on McDonnell-Douglas, but also raising questions around the other major corporations in the area.

For more information about the McDonnell Project or the McDonnell Film (produced by the project) please call 863-4288 or 652-9993.

A reporter from the Outlaw attempted to report on the meeting. Upon entering Stouffer's, accompanied by an Outlaw photographer and a reporter from KDNA, he was immediately stopped. He was asked of their business and he thereupon showed his County Police press pass and explained. He was told to wait upstairs while the police checked with the McDonnell people (whom the Outlaw was informed had their own guards downstairs) to see if he could attend or have an interview. While waiting KMOX radio reporters were observed walking in and proceeding downstairs to the meeting room, without challenge of any sort. The following dialogue ensued:

Outlaw "Why don't you stop those reporters?"

Mr. Nelson, for Stouffer's "They weren't part of the picket line."

Outlaw "We were only interviewing those picketting; getting a story."

Nelson "Well, there are other guards downstairs."

Outlaw "Does this mean that those who cover both sides of the story get checked upstairs and those who report only one side can proceed at will?"

Mr. Nelson then split.

Jerry Garcia Close-up

"I follow astrology, but its more earth-consciousness, calendar-consciousness, solar consciousness. I respect the physical limits of the universe," smiled the thickly bearded and mustached Jerry Garcia, his long black hair waving and shining.

Garcia, the Grateful Dead's spokesman, vocalist, and lead guitarist was earthly and enlightening when I interviewed him before the Friday concert at the Fox Theater.

The Dead's three electric guitarists--Jerry, Bob Weir, and Phil Lesh on base, plus Pigpen, who sings and plays organ and harmonica, met in Palo Alto around '65.

"From there we moved to L.A. and started living together," reported Jerry. "We live in San Francisco, from '66 to '68.

Having lived nearby them, I remember the Dead house on Ashbury. "It was a house, not a commune". Their recent nix on politics was not true then. The Dead gave street concerts shortly after the Haight St. riots of 1967 and '68." They parked a truck at Haight and Shraeder and played until it was too crowded to move in the streets. They also played in the series of free concerts in the lush meadows of Golden Gate Park. These became so jammed that they were discontinued.

The Dead also played outside San Quentin in the spring of '68 adding sparks to that prison's first protest. At this time, the inmates had their own underground paper circulating inside the walls. Three days after that sun-filled concert whose motto was, "Prisoners of San Francisco unite with Prisoners of San Quentin," the inmates went on strike for better conditions.

"Have you played at any other prisons?"

"We did play inside Terminal Island, the Federal Prison in L.A., said Jerry.

"Are you still giving free concerts?"

"We've been doing live radio everywhere." Garcia replied. "Its the only way you can do free concerts anymore--because of Altamont and overkill."

"How long have you been married?"

M.G.(Garcia's wife): "We've been married 5 years and have 2 children."

"Were you planning to play in England this summer-- at Stonehenge, for the summer solstice?"

Garcia: We always plan that.

Q.: Did you make any arrangements?

Garcia: We always make some arrangements.

Q.: Did you play anyplace for the winter solstice?

Weir: Washington.

Q.: D.C.?

Weir: Where else?

Garcia: Those other voices are all illusions. Don't listen to them. I don't remember where we played.

Weir: Aren't you going to ask us where our name comes from?

Garden: I know. It comes from the Egyptian Book of the Dead:

Out of the land of darkness,
the ship of the sun is drawn
by the Grateful Dead.

-Jan Garden

Just Another Saturday Night

When a group as young as the New Riders of the Purple Sage get hot on stage, they ARE playing for you, and you melt into their rythms, start clapping your hands, and dancing in the aisles. Anyone who missed this concert at the Fox Theater on Thursday and Friday, (Dec. 9-10), when the program was broadcast live on KADI, will have to suffer until they come round next year. The Sage outshone the Grateful Dead, their hallowed sponsor.

"I don't play with the Purple Sagers anymore," says Jerry Garcia, the Dead's lead guitarist backstage before the show. He helped the New Riders get started by playing with them and promoting them. Garcia plays pedal steel guitar on the first Sage album.

"The group got together in Palo Alto the same as the Dead," says Joe, the Sage road manager.

Balloons are flying and being popped by cigarettes as the purple Sage warms up. "We dig the Fox Theater and we dig coming here, so take good care of it," announces Marmaduke, the blond-haired lead singer. He emphasizes that the management is holding the ticket money against damages, and the audience respects this request.

Then there is a pause for technical difficulties. "The speakers are busted on the left side," the crowd yells in chorus, upset at the management.

"Hey man, lousy speakers don't have anything to do with capitalism,"quips Marmaduke. He snarls about, sounding uptight. "Oh fuck," he bewails & then tries to play up his 'obscenity' by adding, "That's gotta be the most unused word in the English language."

The Fox usually has tremendous acoustics and good stage views (except on the mezzanine), plus a carved, sculpted, guilded interior. That's why these bands choose to play here. Garcia adds, "There isn't a ballroom here we know of (where people could dance freely)"

There are hoots and applause. By the time the Riders finish "Six Days on the Road and I'm Gonna Make it Home Tonight!" Almost all of these "working men" songs separate male and female roles.

This song comes as the stage turns luminous blue. The Riders begin a gentle, song about new love, "Come sit Beside Me". Tie-died amplifiers frame them on stage and look like inlaid mosaics under the spotlights. The theater guildings glow as Marmaduke sings, " Would you like to play with me?" The women are dancing out of sight, behind the muscians.

"Who's playing pedal steel?" is yelled twice from the audience. Garcia used to fill that spot, and now the metal moaning strings of his protegee range thru us, very moving. This new man got constant attention from the house because of his boss plays on the steel strings, but they never introduced him.

The drummer's hands never stop, and we think it's Spencer Dryden, who is on their first album. He even plays tambourine with the Dead after his set. His rythm permeates the sound but never upstages it. He deserved a solo but didn't play one.

There is little gimicry or gaudy showmanship; perhaps that's why the audience at one point asks if the Airplane are surprise guests. "Next you'll ask for Mick Jagger," retorts John Dawson (Marmaduke), and the crowd cheers approval.

The Sage recieves a standing ovation for "When it all comes round again." This is a long, autobigraphical song, including questions about rembering how you felt when Kenedy was assassinated. The chorus is,

Can you remember my friend,
What it felt like in the end?
Don'tcha wish you had a friend
When it all comes round again?

The Sage has just introduced what is likely to be next years favorite song, and the audience is listening and enthusiastic.

Upfront, young people are passing a full hash pipe around. There is more dope around than at the Dead's concert last spring, and the majority of the audience is under nineteen.

A theater spoksman estimated 4000 attendance on Thursday and a 4500 capacity crowd on Friday, but it seemed like more people both nights. There was no damage before ,during, or after the concerts. Outside, officers straightened the crowd outside before the doors opened. Inside, heavy, alcohol breathing cops kept trying to seat people. They had little success down front, because there was no place to move. The second and third balconies were more hawkishly patroled, however.

The New Riders have drawn a ring of standing admirers to the stage area. Their songs are simple and real--about working class men and the women they love. There is dancing as they sing,"Hello Mary Lou, Goodbye Heart."

The Sage ends with two of their sexiest songs, "Hand Job" and Lousiana Lady."

Now straight from Madison Square Garden in New York, its the Grateful Dead. We crowd up to the stage, watching them set up. Pigpen comes out and the crowd applauds.

Bob Weir, the main vocalist, is front and center for most of the set. As he sings, his clean angular looks and his long ponytail are somewhat incongruous.

After the set begins, Pigpen sometimes rises from his organ and adds new rythm to the band, singing old favorites like "Big Boss Man" and doing a harmonica solo.

Jerry Garcia isn't playing pedal steel guitar tonight; he's playing one of the two electric guitars. He usually takes the lead on instrumentals; his knowledge of music is heavy and innovative. Jerry solos on "Shake it, Shake it " a heavy handed number, and the mystical "Black Peter".

Then the Dead sing "Casey Jones". This years' audience rises like last years' did, turned on and clappin their hands over their heads.

Since the Dead promoted this concert themselves, it seems likely that they'll leave town with half of the $4 a head take when the music's over. That's $17,000 for two nights. There is that old rumor that the Dead are going to announce buying the Fox, but on Friday they announce that thay have no intention of buying it.

Instead they play until 1 am and the show is broadcast live on KADI.

The songs, or maybe the sound system, haven't turned on the balcony, as much as some of the others. "Where is the cosmic Dead ?" they plead.

The Dead conclude with an elastic version of:

I'm gonna love you night and day;
Love, love don't fade away.

It includes riffs of other songs like:

I'm goin' down the road fellin' bad.

Perhaps the Dead are saying that something has got them down. Wish they'd get over their success inertia.

The Friday encore (after about 5 minutes of applause from the audience) is "Just another Saturday Night". It's 1 am. Another 2 full evenings of music over until next time.

"Did you live through it?" shouts a girl.

"No, I died," moans a wide-eyed boy near the exit.

It's raining hard, brothers & sisters.

jan garden

DON'T DRINK SCAB WINE

The last few months has seen a flurry of activity on behalf of the United Farm Workers. It's been pretty confusing – trying to understand what we are being asked to give up in order to support the farm workers of this country. Hopefully this article will clear up some of the confusion.

After five years of striking and boycotting, *grape* workers on 90 percent of the ranches in California and Arizona are now under a union contract. Attempts were made last summer at gaining representation at the remaining non-union ranches, but the new contracts signed only cover a few small companies.

Picketing in the fields and at supermarkets in support of striking *lettuce* workers was called off last May when most of the growers agreed to negotiate with the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC). The negotiations dragged on for seven months, with growers hassling over such basic clauses as an end to job discrimination. Now they have completely broken down, and UFWOC is on the verge of an all out strike and boycott against the lettuce industry. Buy union lettuce only!

The latest boycott effort focuses on the Napa Nine. The Napa Nine are not the latest conspiracy victims to hit St. Louis, but are a group of non-union wine growers in the Napa Valley of California (about 100 miles northeast of San Francisco). They are presently resisting the efforts of the union to gain the right of collective bargaining for the farmworkers employed by them.

These growers are: Beringer Brothers, F. Korbel & Sons, Kornell, Charles Krug, Louis M. Martini, Weibel, Robert Mondavi, Wente Brothers, Samuele Sebastiani

The workers at these wineries are simply asking for the same rights claimed by most workers in this country – the right to a living wage and the right to decent working conditions, including control of the pesticides which are slowly poisoning worker and consumer alike. Since 1967, the majority of the workers at these wineries have indicated a desire to be represented by UFWOC, yet the growers have refused all requests for elections, and have consistently harassed and fired workers known to be union members. Workers at two of the wineries, Robert Mondavi and Charles Krug, began to picket the wine-tasting rooms, and were attacked by grower-goons. The picketing continues.

These growers are still steadfast in their opposition to recognizing the union, and now want the right to bring in grape-picking machines to displace their workers. Although machines are not now operating in the Napa Valley, growers are planting and trellising their grapes to make machine harvest practical. The workers are demanding that these wineries agree to the same guidelines agreed to by the union companies. That is, until an industry wide standard can be established regarding mechinization, no company can introduce machines that would take away workers' jobs.

The union has asked for negotiations time after time, but the growers only refer the union to the Farm Bureau as their negotiator. (And we all know what a friend of the people the giant Farm Bureau is...) The Farm Bureau representative has refused to meet with UFWOC negotiators.

And so, once more the boycott is seen as the only effective way to break through the wall of grower resistance. Here in St. Louis, major wine wholesalers and retailers are being contacted. The campaign has begun with a focus on 9-0-5 stores, owned by the huge Pet Incorporated, a St. Louis based corporation, which also owns such diversified companies as Musselman's Apple Juice, Old El Paso Foods, Schraft's Stuckey's, Stouffer's, and Hussmann Refrigerator. While 9-0-5 is not the only outfit in the city to handle any of the Nine it has been selected as a target since they have recently established a large account with Sebastiani, and this is one of the few cities where Sebastiani is even handled.

The St. Louis boycott staff asks that you take a few minutes next time you buy booze to check for the Napa Nine, and call their office at 535-2720 if you find any. Talk to your local 9-0-5 store manager and ask him to call his main office and tell them one more customer supports the workers at the Napa Nine wineries. Call the president of 9-0-5, Eugene Weissman, at 421-3750, and protest 9-0-5's purchases from these scab growers. DON'T DRINK SCAB WINE!!!

Help is needed for picketing and other actions. Contact the United Farm Workers, Sheldon Memorial, 3648 Washington. Telephone 535-2720.

OPEN POLICE BOARD MEETING

Chief Camp and Commissioners Gates, Sanders, Miller, and Rogers

The St. Louis Board of Police Commissioners held its first open meeting in over 20 years December 7. The hour and a half session wasn't especially exciting, but nearly everyone present expressed hope that it would be followed by more open meetings and a better relationship between the police department and the community it supposedly serves.

Commissioners Sanders, Gates, Miller, and Rogers were at the meeting, but Mayor Cervantes, who is an ex-officio member of the board, was not there. About 50 people attended, plus police brass and the press.

Those entering the meeting room at Police Headquarters who planned to ask questions were told that they had to fill out cards giving their names and addresses and the question they wanted to ask. Some people speculated that the cards were used to enable the board to pick and choose the questions and to avoid spontaneous questioning from the audience. But apparently all the cards were used, and ten people were able to ask questions from the floor in the latter part of the meeting.

Norman Seay, representing Core and the NAACP, made numerous recommendations, including the hiring of more blacks in civilian jobs, an end to racial discrimination in the promoting of policemen, and tighter regulations governing the authority of police to shoot at fleeing suspects.

A young woman asked why no policewomen have been appointed to the Board in at least 15 years. Chief of Police Camp replied somewhat vaguely that all the women working in the department were needed for the jobs they hold.

Questions also covered personal problems that citizens were having. One woman complained that police were not doing anything to protect her from a "prowler" who was terrorizing her family, and said that residents of "better" neighborhoods recieved better police protection.

Walter Orthwein, a reporter for the Globe-Democrat, cracked everyone up with his sad account of how the police allowed the customers of a greasy spoon restaurant across the street from the Globe building to park illegally and how the Greek who owned the place "verbally abused" him when he complained.

Sanders did the talking for the Board. At the beginning of the meeting, with his hands shaking, he stated that the board did not intend to engage in dialogue at the meeting. And the Board didn't. When questions were asked which demanded a reply, Sanders usually just said that they would look into the matter and reply by mail.

No official business was handled by the Board. That was done the next day at a closed meeting. There has been no announcement as to if and when there will be another open session.

concert hassles

The concert at the Fox Theater featuring the Grateful Dead and the New Riders also featured an example of the increasing incidence of police hassles met by some people who attend rock concerts in St. Louis. People inside were constantly being herded (Thursday nite) by ushers and police. The management confiscated at the door any cameras, newspapers, tape-recorders, and wine that they and the watchful guards could find. But outside, before the concert, a lesson in what happens when people don't stick together came home to at least one person who was beaten outside the theater.

Ron arrived early (as did quite a few people) with his friend, Laurie. About 4 or 5 o'clock the police began to gather everyone waiting for the concert against the wall of the theater, and set up a rope to hold them in. As the crowd grew, Ron handed his camera to a friend further up the line for safety, and a short time later he decided to get out of the line and go wait somewhere else. The police let him out of line. A policeman told him it was all right to go get his camera.

But , as he reached across the rope to retrieve the camera, a cop grabbed him from behind and pulled him away. Although Ron yelled that all he was doing was getting his camera, the cop dragged him away to the alley near the Fox.

Once in the alley, although there were other people there, several cops took hold of him. They then clubbed him twice on the head, knocking him to the ground and opening a wound that required several stitches to close.

The police threw him in a car and drove away. A few blocks later, noticing that Ron was still bleeding, the policeman in the backseat with him said, "Stop that bleeding all over my seat, you son of a bitch." The car stopped and they pushed him headfirst out of the car to the sidewalk, where he lay until a vehicle came and took him to the station where he was finally informed that he was under arrest for resisting arrest and two other counts. He was released to his parents (Ron is 17) on $500 bail for each charge.

Ron and his family have filed complaints with the police inspector. They believe something will come of that. Ron says that he has always respected the police, and he can't understand what happened.

Problems with the police at concerts are growing. What helps the police harrass people is a general feeling of un-togetherness in a crowd or between people who are not taking into account the situation of their sisters and brothers. Inside the concert, many people remained calmly unaware of the harrassment being experienced by other people. To our knowledge, no one came to help Ron; no one followed the police. Concerts and music have long been a means for people to get off together. Lets get it together.

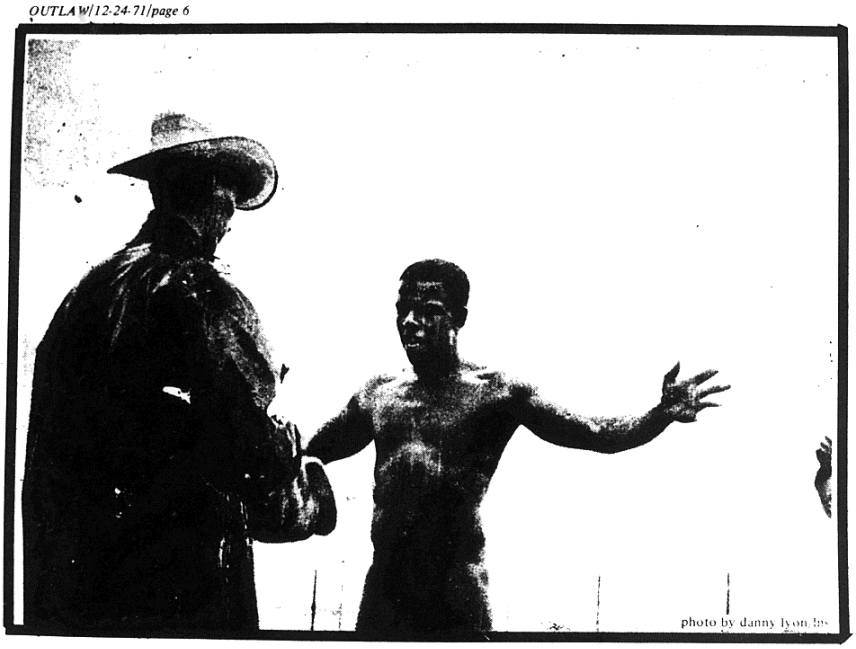


photo by danny lyon ins

THREE YEARS OF PRISON IN ONE DAY

"When we send a kid up on a one day term, it is very seldom indeed that we have one come back later with a crime."

District Judge Maupin Cummins

Cummins, Ark. - On November 29, Willie Stewart, a young black convicted of breaking into a hardware store in Conway, Arkansas, was sent to Cummins Prison Farm to serve a one day sentence. At the end of the day he was dead.

An autopsy ruling by the state medical examiner has declared that Stewart died of "natural causes," an abnormal hemoglobin condition akin to sickle cell anemia, and that " physical violence was not the cause of death."

However, testimony raised about Stewart's death during hearings in Federal District court has left serious questions as to the credibility of that finding.

Stewart, convicted of burglary, had been sentenced to three years but all but one day of that sentence was suspended under a "progressive" court policy that sends "youthful offenders" to the penal farm in hopes of"shocking them into obeying the law."

Testimony from Rev. Elton Ballantine, social services co-ordinator at Cummins, field guard Joe Lewis, and inmate Robin Oliver revealed that from his arrival Monday morning until his collapse that evening, Stewart had been systematically harrassed, physically abused, and driven to exaustion.

Standing in a freezing wind, Stewart was first ordered to hold his head under and then wade through a pool of water draining from the prison laundry. He was then forced to run two miles to a cotton field to join the long line.

During the day, Stewart was shot at, forced to run up and down the cotton rows, and to jump up and down holding a hoe handle to his head and yelling, "I will not steal, I will not steal!" At one point he fell asleep on his cotton sack and was kicked awake and chased by a guard on horseback.

By late afternoon, Stewart had collapsed. Two guards took him to the administration wing, dragged him into an office and dropped him on the floor. One guard suggested that stewart might be "high or something." When efforts to revive him failed, he was carried to an ambulance and taken to a nearby hospital. He died on route.

Field guard Joe Lewis has quit in protest, after testifying he was ordered to shoot over Stewart's head and witnessed the continual intimidation Stewart had been subjected to. Rev. Ballantine has been banned from the farm.

Mrs. Elsie Washington, Stewart's mother, has taken issue with the state's autopsy ruling, insisting that her son has never complained of any of the supposed symptoms and that there is no medical history of the hemoglibin abnormality in her family.

She points out that her son was only 5'3" and weighed only 111 pounds, and that a day spent under the conditions described in court could have had severe effects on him.

The testimony came up in hearings before Federal Judge J. Smith Henly, who ruled in February, 1970, that conditions at both Tucker and Cummins prison farms constituted cruel and unusual punishment and were unconstitutional. Henly has retained jurisdiction stating that while there have been "marked improvements," there was also "frightening evidence" of intimidation and reprisal of testifying inmates, that overcrowding remained, and that punitive measures initiated by the new prison administration were of questionable constitutionality. He avoided voicing any personal opinions about Stewart's death, pending completion of a state police "investigation."

Prosecutor Sam Weems of Des Arc, Arkansas, a leader in the developement of one day prison terms, responded to the death of Stewart by saying he hoped it would not jeopardize the program. Weems defended the policy as an effective deterent and added,"Our prisons are not pleasant places."

–lns

Ruchel Magee in the courts

San Rafael, Cal. – Ruchell Magee has been granted the right to a hearing questioning the legality of his 1963 conviction for robbery and kidnapping. But he rejected the hearing earlier this month, because he has no way to bring in witnesses or evidence of his own choosing.

Being held in solitary confinement and in danger of the mandatory death penalty for his part in the Marin County Courthouse escape attempt last year, Magee is attempting to prove that the original conviction that put him in prison in the first place was fraudulent.

Although the court granted the reopening of the original case to investigate Ruchell's charges, it denied him any choice of who would do the investigating for him.

Ruchell is presently represented by two lawyers appointed by the court who he doesn't trust. He surprised the court by rejecting the hearing and demanding that he be granted investigators of his own choice to get transcripts of the original trial. However, Judge Leonard Ginsberg insisted that the hearing be carried out because "the people of California are interested in the case."

Attorney Ernest Graves, formerly court-appointed lawyer for Magee, was finally removed from the case and appointed "friend of the court" status which would still allow him to participate in the hearings and trial.

Ruchell, who finally won the right to defend himself in the shoot-out case in early November, presented evidence from the original trial transcript which indicated some injustices.

Although Grave's testimony appeared to favor Magee's case (the judge complimented the lawyer for his hard work), Magee rejected the testimony because he would then have to accept the validity of the entire transcript itself.

If Magee can prove that the original trial was fraudulent, he can get out from under the mandatory death penalty that awaits him if, as a prisoner serving an indeterminate (up to life) sentence, he is convicted of murder in the courthouse shootout.

Magee is also attempting to stand by the Constitution and Supreme Court rulings that uphold the right of a prisoner to try to escape if he has been illegally imprisoned.

–liberation news service

slight oversight

Augusta Maine – In Augusta, Maine, Melvin Whittum got out of the Augusta State Hospital after 4 years in the maximum security section. It seems the beauracratic pigs forgot that he was supposed to be released in 1930 from a 3 to 6 on burglary. Clerical errors were the excuse the heartless fuckers gave. A cardboard box, a bag of letters and $ 35 of his own money was the material things he had left after 41 years of 'oversight'.

–tribe

huey still on the streets

Huey P. Newton, leader of the Black Panther party, has finally been released from the courts. After almost three years in jail and four years in court (three trials) the state of California has dropped the charges. Brother Huey was stopped by the pigs while riding in a car in Oct. of 1967. While attempting to murder him one pig shot his partner and wounded Newton. Since then three successive juries heard the Alameda County D. A. and the Oakland Police try to lay a bum manslaughter rap on him.

Unity in the Community!
All Power to the People!

to stay

NIXON'S PLAN FOR PEACE AND PROFIT

In recent months the US government has been quietly working on a new strategy for victory in Indochina. Contents of two restricted documents recently released in Boston by the Vietnam Veterans Against the War suggest that policymakers view international financial aid and business capital as necessary and desirable tools to "end" the war on favorable terms. That is, by using large-scale economic assets in South Vietnam's "pacified" areas for so-called "economic reconstruction", the US hopes to (1) reduce the negative financial impact of departing GIs, (2) buy off the VC by promoting economic growth and (3) prepare the area for future investments and trade. As we shall see, Japan has been alloted a key role in this strategy.

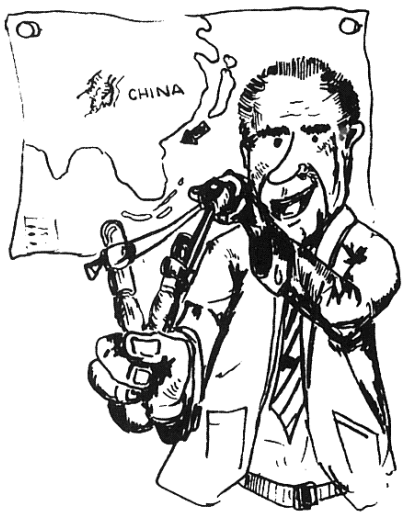
The two studies (done by Emile Benoit and Arthur Smithies) assume that North and South Vietnam will remain divided. They also predict that liberation groups will "wither away" in response to continued military pressure and to the effects of the "reconstruction" program itself. The military half of this scenario naturally suggests a continued US presence for some time. According to the Benoit document, prepared last year for the Asian Development Bank and circulated within the State Department, 25,000 US military personnel will remain in South Vietnam after troop reductions cease in 1975. In addition, air and ground weapons will continue to be provided by the US.

Moreover, Benoit sees South Vietnam as being dependent upon external financial support for her economy, but increasingly on a multilateral basis. Imports will continue to flood into an economy that produces and exports little and is incapable of raising sufficient taxes. Although the US is currently picking up the tab, Benoit suggests this country will not be able to continue financing imports (for domestic economic and political reasons). Saigon must generate an export surplus in order to become solvent. But this will take even larger amounts of development aid and private investment. One task for US planners, then, is to help South Vietnam "make the transition from reliance primarily on US aid to a greater reliance on aid from other countries and from multilateral agencies." Meanwhile, Benoit recommends that US economic aid should promote development projects and perhaps be used to finance a program to guarantee private investments.

Harvard's Arthur Smithies, an economist with CIA connections dating from 1957, agrees with Benoit that military strength is essential. His report, written for the Institute for Defense Analysis, stresses the need to maintain a large South Vietnamese army (already the 4th largest in the world) in order that "military security may be sufficient to permit the economy to operate under market forces and to be oriented toward the world economy with respect both to trade and the use of foreign capital." The "world economy" to which Smithies refers, of course, includes only non-communist nations.

He also sees military security as necessary to forstall what he calls "the other extreme": the integration of southern Vietnam with the North. For integration of the two sectors of Vietnam into a unified socialist state not completely "open" to trade, investment and profit remittance would represent an unwelcome challenge to the governments and businessmen controlling the "world economy".

Not surprisingly, leaders of the "world economy" would play an important part in Smithies' South Vietnam. They would be the decision-makers behind the foreign investments which, in Smithies' words, would probably "have to be the most dynamic factor in Vietnamese development." And it is they who would be able to place limits on the kinds of aid projects allowed. No small matter when one considers that the report predicts these projects will total a half-billion dollars per year for the next ten years.



With the US trying to curtail overseas expenditures, such a scheme depends on alternate sources of financial aid for the Saigon regime. Here the strategy settles on Japan as the prime donor in the future. "Japan should carry a major share of the aid burden in the future," Smithies suggests, because she especially has profited from the Vietnam war. Her booming exports to the region have been in direct response to US dollar expenditures there. A related suggestion urges that the Asian Development Bank (ADB) primarily be used to channel assistance funds because (1) Japan is a major partner in the bank and (2) the UN and World Bank would probably not be willing "operate on the scale required."

The ADB was set up in 1966. Voting on bank projects and policy is dominated by Japan and the United States, the two largest contributors of capital. As is true of the World Bank – where the US has more than twice the votes of the next largest contributor – the ADB's chief function is to stimulate private investment. Last year the ADB approved its first projects for South Vietnam: $2.7 million toward fishing and banking.

Although the Smithies document does not indicate the major initial source of investment funds, the trend is already clear. A recent story in the New York Times states that "Japanese businessmen have quietly begun to invest capital" in South Vietnam while "other foreign investors seem to be waiting to see what postwar Vietnam will look like." In fact, over the past 18 months, Japanese investment in South Vietnam reached the $2 million mark. Japanese businessmen presumably find investments in consumer goods factories to be quite profitable due to benefits in lower transportation and labor costs.

While The Times mentions plans for "significant" future capital outlays in South Vietnam, correspondent Akira Onishi (Asian Survey, April, 1971) stresses that care should be taken. "Japan is concerned about...participation in postwar recovery plans," he writes, but then cautions his readers to remember that many in Southeast Asia hold "bitter memories" of former Japanese presence. For this reason he suggests it will be helpful to channel aid and investments through the UN and the ADB as a means of "easing the anxieties over Japanese domination of Southeast Asia."

For Japanese business interests to participate in "postwar" economic development – whether privately or through the ADB – security for large-scale investments must be guaranteed. Japan is counting on the US government to continue providing the military equipment and technology needed to maintain that security in Indochina, at least for the near future. To support this view there is evidence that Japan is willing to cooperate with the United States in exchange for her being granted a larger role in the region.

One shred of such evidence was the willingness of the Japanese leaders to assist the US in the UN-China debate (the only major nation to do so). More to the point perhaps, is the help Japanese leaders have offered US trade and payment imbalances by entering into domestically unpopular agreements. Voluntary restrictions of textile exports to the US is the latest example of this kind of agreement. Recently the Japanese Director of Defense informed a group of foreign correspondents that his government was considering doubling its orders for US weapons over the next five years, to $1 billion, in an effort to help this country. Moreover, in his speech, which had been approved by Premier Sato, Mr. Nishimura expressed his "personal view" that, to quote The Times, "he was in favor of a change in Japan's prohibiton against sending troops abroad...(and) suggested that unarmed soldiers be authorized to go on rescue and relief missions in Asia."

The US seems to be encouraging Japan's co-operation and even participation in its plans for several reasons. First, the new breed of policymakers believe they have found a new weapon – "reconstruction" – to accompany pacification and the air war. Secondly, they apparently regard Japan as being able to provide the necessary economic resources (maybe even troops?). Finally, in the longer view, the US government seems willing to allow Japan her "place" in Asia because then friendly economic competition and exploitation in the region could be the norm. And experience has shown that America's corporate and financial giants are good at that.

Between this vision and its opposite – Indochinese economies and societies developed by and for Indochinese peoples – stands only the will and strength of the resistance forces who successfully fought off one colonial nightmare only face a yet more ominous one.

–Michael Ryan
Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars
reprinted from The Phoenix

BUNDY NOT APPRECIATED

Hong Kong – When McGeorge Bundy was invited to lunch with a group of 28 advanced students and scholars in a special program here, he might have expected some polite disagreement with his instrumental role as a Vietnam policy maker under Kennedy and Johnson. But he seemed both startled and upset over what actually took place. After reading a strongly worded indictment of his "crimes" twenty of the scholars attending the luncheon turned over their plates and put pictures of American atrocities in Vietnam on top of them.

Bundy appeared visably shaken by the protest, especially since he was appearing at the banquet as benevolent head of the Ford Foundation and several of the protestors were actually studying under highly selective Ford fellowships. The director of the University Service Center, who had issued the invitation, beat a hasty retreat, asking anyone who was interested in talking to Bundy to follow him to another room. Only 2 professors and 4 students moved, while 22 stayed behind in protest.

In their statement, the protestors explained in part, "Unfortunately, none of the slaughtered and maimed can be with us today to this meal, bear witness to the blood on this man's hands, or remind us that they cannot forget...We cannot break bread with such a man nor engage in pointless discussion with him. Confronted by the enormity of McGeorge Bundy's guilt, we must put aside conventions of courtesy in order to honor the memory of countless victimes for whom there will be no more lunches or polite conversations."

–great speckled bird/Ins

DEFOLIATING SOUTH VIETNAM:

Stick 'em Up, Tree

U.S.A. Gonna Get Your Mama

The countryside of Vietnam is being subjected to yet another disfigurement as a result of US efforts to suppress the drive for national liberation. After spraying the forests and fields with herbicides, saturation bombing them with B-52's and repeatedly shelling them with artillery, the US Army Corps of Engineers is using giant bulldozers to level hundreds of thousands of acres of forests and farm land. They are cutting through trees, abandoned farms and scrub, leaving the soil gray, bare and lifeless.

It is part of a program to use air power to permit US troops to stay longer with fewer casualties.

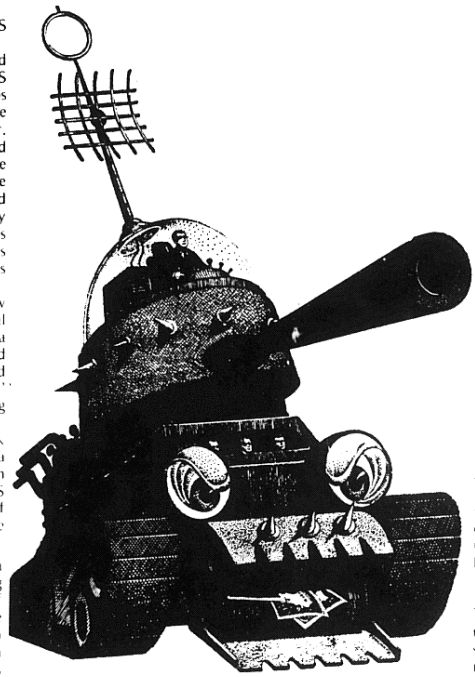
US commanders in Vietnam have always had a hard time finding the NLF before it found them. As US troops leave the countryside and retire to their camps and the cities, it is becoming even harder because the only way to spot troop movements is now from the air. The dense jungles of Vietnam and even the scrub and hedge rows in farmlands provide good cover for the NLF, which moves mostly during the night. The large-scale use of herbicides, appropriately named Operation Hades, to improve visibility from the air by killing the trees has failed. Even though the sprayed trees died, they remained standing. The ground below was quickly overgrown by dense brush and the dead trunks were covered by climbing vines.

The Army and Air Force are satisfied by the new bulldozing project. As described in Kysu,, the trade journal of Army Engineers in Vietnam, "landclearing is a double-edged weapon, denying the enemy cover and concealment while increasing allied ground mobility and the more effective use of artillery and air support." When the plows have finished nothing is left standing and visibility is excellent.

The bulldozing teams work from dawn to dusk clearing over 1,000 acres of land a day, seven days a week. More than 750,000 acres have been scraped clean so far. The majority of areas flattened have threated US forces for a long time, such the Iron Triangle north of Saigon or the Boi Loi woods in Tayh Ninh province near Cambodia.

Bulldozing began on a small scale in 1965 as a program to lessen the dangers of ambushes by pushing back the jungle from the sides of all major lines of communication. This early program has changed the roads in South Vietnam from narrow ribbons hemmed in by green jungle to broad swaths clear of trees and brush for 300 to 600 feet on either side. Military commanders are pleased with the road-clearing program because during the daytime single vehicles can travel roads once too dangerous for convoys. Still, no one travels at night, even on the four lane superhighways between Saigon and US command headquarters in Bien Hoab because the NLF controls the countryside.

By early 1968 most of the major roads in Vietnam were cleared and the program for extensive forest cutting was begun. Equipment was available and idle, and was put to work on the new project. The basic tool is the heavily armored D-7E caterpillar tractor with a Rome plow blade. The blade is sharpened and adjusted to cut off all vegetation 6 inches above the ground. A heavy spike, called a stinger, at one end of the blade is used to split larger trees before they are cut down or pushed over. Recently the even larger D-9 tractors weighing over 80 tons have been introduced because according to one company commander "large trees, five feet and over, took a lot out of the D-7, and some trees would have to be left standing." The tractors do not always use their sharpened blades to cut down trees. When clearing rubber plantations, two tractors drag a chain between them, knockin[illegible]town the neat rows of trees.



The tractors are organized into five companies, 30 tractors per company. They call themselves such names as the Jungle Eaters and the Land Barons. The men take pride in their work. Before leaving for home, one group carved the 1st Infantry Division Emblem northwest of Saigon, clearing some 1500 acres of forest in the process.

On the job, the tractors are directed by their company commander from an observation helicopter who warns them of dangers ahead. The most frequent alert is for bomb craters which are often so dense that they seriously impede the tractors work. The bulldozers have been repeatedly attacked and are now escorted by at least 2 tanks and several armored personnel carriers per platoon.

The campaign to clear the Batangan Peninsula, the birthplace of Ho Chi Minh, is typical of the land clearing operations. The peninsula is located 75 miles south of Da Nang, just east of the major military artery, coastal highway 1. It was a rich agricultural region interspersed with dense jungle. The NLF had control of the area since 1963. Kysu describes the operation:

> The VC were so well entrenched that, without taking huge losses in men and equipment, the Batangan area could not be completely recovered by direct attack – enemy control of most of the region was intolerable and the key to the situation was finally found in land clearing operations coupled with a road development program. The 59th landclearing Company (now) is destroying the dense thickets and jungle which have long protected enemy operation. More than 13,000 acres have been cleared.

Today there no trees left standing and the peninsula looks like a desert. The US command considers the area pacified.

Sometimes flat fertile areas are plowed to clear away any possible concealment. The regent cut near Ducho by the 60th landclearing company is one such example. In 7 days, bulldozers cleared 1,400 acres, obliterating the low dikes which once separated one peasants' rice field from his neighbor's and flattening most of the houses. Sgt. Hornsby, a Rome plow platoon leader said during the operation: "How do I decide about houses? Well if it doesn't have anybody in it we knock it down. We leave the old graves because they're sacred to the people who used to live here, but we dig up the new graves because usually they're just enemy catches."

The areas to be cleared are chosen by the US military command without consultation with the Saigon government. Local residents are not consulted. Shortly before an operation begins, the local villagers are told via the village chieftain to leave the area, which effectively becomes a free fire zone once the clearing begins. Each morning before the bulldozers move out and each night after they return, the area to be cleared is saturated by artillery fire. During an operation, armed escorts shoot anything they see that moves.

Arthur Westing, who has studied the ecology of bulldozed areas, says there will be significant long-term damage as well as a result of this massive program. Forests cut down will not return. Land cleared of forests several years ago is now covered by elephant grass. Not only is the grass economically useless (it can't even be used to feed livestock), but it is very difficult to regain land covered by the grass for agriculture.

The bulldozing is now being "Vietnamized". May 25, 1970, the first all ARVN land-clearing operation began. The company commander, Nguyn Van Tich, who received his engineeringtrainingat Fort Belvoir, Virginia, said, "My men are ready. I think we should be able to match the American engineers' performance, at least on this first operation."

If one program doesn't work, such as Operation Hades, another can be tried. There is little pretense that the US is in Vietnam to help the Vietnamese. New weapons are designed to protect American lives and to prolong American presence regardless of their effect on the Vietnamese and their country. Some of the newest weapons draw upon the most recent advances in US technology such as the recently developed electronic battlefield sensors and the computerized hamlet evaluation systems. Others are brutally simple. It is a tragedy for Vietnam that the US is busy beating its plowshares into swords.

Bill Haseltine
Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars
reprinted from the Phoenix

"Only 90,000 people...WHO GIVES A DAMN?"

In addition to his many other duties in the American Empire, Henry Kissinger has been charged with directing an American negotiating team in Hawaii. What Kissinger and his crew are negotiating for is nothing less than a smooth and quiet way to violate American treaty obligations to the United Nations and 100,000 people of Micronesia. The purpose: covert annexation of yet another piece of property for the American military machine.

Micronesia is well-known to veterans of the Pacific theatre in the war as the Marshalls, Marianas, and Caroline island groups. Of the more than 2,000 islands, fewer than 100 are inhabited now, some with as few as a dozen people. The typical island is overgown with lush coconut palms, patches of squash, sweet potato, and other tuberous plants, and rusted relics of a bloody war fought three decades ago. Japanese zeroes, American amtraks, and the remains of some 1500 Micronesian noncombatants lie side by side on the beaches of Tinian, Saipan, Truk, Peleiu, and many, many others.

After the fighting stopped, the US lost no time in taking over the islands. In 1947, faced with a fait accompli, the United Nations granted the islands to the US as a "strategic" trust territory, a category created uniquely for Micronesia. Under this arrangement, they could be used for military purposes (unlike any of the other trusts established), as long as they were prepared for eventual self-government or independence. And used they were.

Bikini was one of the first corpses of the nuclear era. Its people were displaced to another totally uninhabitable island (only to be moved again later) and Bikini was totally denuded (and almost sunk) by incessant above-surface nuclear testing. From 1951 to 1962, a third of Saipan, the territory's capital, was fenced off. Here (as pointed out in the Pentagon Papers), the CIA set up and operated a secret counter-insurgency training base.

Other islands have been used for developing chemical and biological warfare materials and for ABM and ICBM tests. Countless Air Force reconnaissance flights and Navy survey ships have passed over and through the islands in recent years; and in 1969, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lewis Walt, personally toured the islands. He openly expressed the Marine Corps' desire to see a training base there soon. Walt was sharply rebuffed by the Micronesians, and thereby occurred another of those peculiar interactions between the "independent" Peace Corps and the Defense Department: a group of qualified Peace Corps lawyers, hardly radicals, were shipped out on the suspicion that they had "agitated the natives" into denouncing Walt's intentions.

America's stated intentions to keep Micronesia date back to 1962 when liberal John Kennedy "set forth as US policy the movement of Micronesia into a permanent relationship with the US within *our* political framework," and called for a commission headed by Anthony Solomon (another Harvard professor) to prepare a blueprint aimed at "winning the plebiscite (guaranteed the Micronesians by the UN)" with UN approval; or, failing that, "to proceed with a series of actions that would make the trusteeship agreement a dead issue." The broad-based plan, kept secret until 1971 when a Micronesian Independence group uncovered and released it, called for immediate introduction into Micronesian classrooms of "patriotic ritual" and "US oriented curriculum", and massive use of the Peace Corps ("the advance guard of the Marine Corps" as they're called) and expanded public works funding to buy off possible dissension. (I was a Peace Corps teacher there, and I saw the plan being carried out.)

Last year, Nixon appointed Franklin Haydn Williams, former dean of Tufts University's Fletcher School of Diplomacy, and Assistant Secretary of Defense, and now president of the Asia Foundation, a CIA conduit, to head the US negotiating team, with full ambassadorial status. What with uncertainties in the American military positions in Okinawa and Vietnam (and the Phillipines, Thailand, etc, etc.) and increasing domestic unrest with overt military activities, they were taking no chances with Micronesia.

The Micronesians are very pessimistic, especially with Kissinger's entrance onto the stage, but they feel that a campaign of letters and telegrams to Kissinger in Washington will at least expose his role and give them more time and a chance to gain support from the American people.

It's fitting that Kissinger should be behind-the-scenes boss of Micronesia's fate. In a recent book of memoirs by ex-Secretary of the Interior Hickel (Interior has nominal charge over Micronesian affairs), Kissinger was quoted as saying, "There are only 90,000 people out there. Who gives a damn?"

We can reply to Henry Kissinger, White House, Washington DC:

"100,000 people care. So do I. No negotiations get out of Micronesia."

For further information contact the Friends of Micronesia, 268 Newbury Street, Boston.

Len Menzie
Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars
reprinted from the Phoenix

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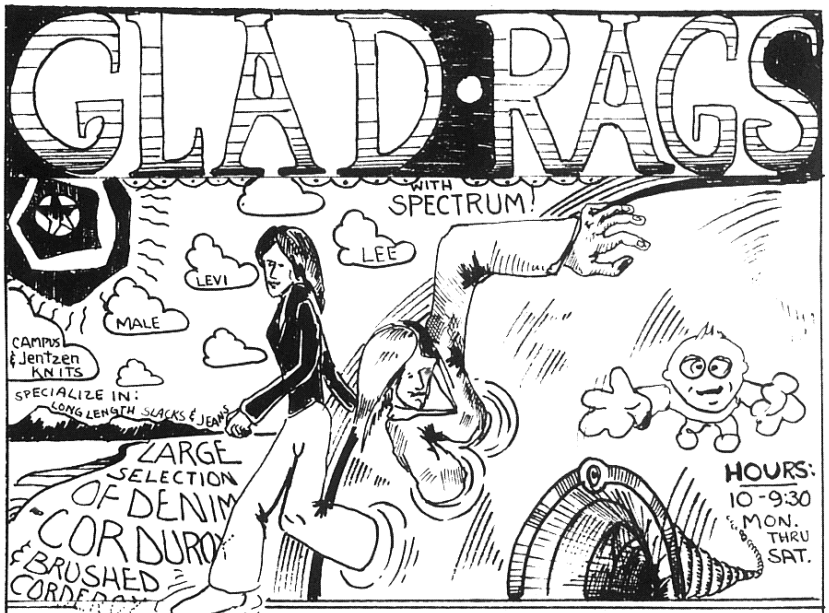

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Food stuff:

MACRO-BIOTICS

Cultures throughout history have all cultivated grains – corn, rice, millet, wheat, barley, oats, rye and buckwheat. Unfortunately, most cereal grains available to the consumer today have been poorly grown and highly refined, removing much of the valuable nutrients. Recently it has been reported that breakfast cereals such as corn flakes, rice krispies, and so on, which have been drummed into our heads for as long as we care to remember are practically valueless nutritionally. The white bread which we have been using all our lives is actually chemically bleached to get it that color. You'd probably get more vitamins by eating the bag it comes in.

Cereal grains, along with some vegetables, were served as the principal food and were often worshipped as the sacred source of life. Many people around the world feel that grain represents and links them with the creator of life and they say prayers before eating it. Next time you sit down to a meal, reflect upon the origin of your food, being mindful of the earth, sun, air and water. It is easy to forget.

Plants take in energy from the sun and the universe beyond, while also absorbing the necessary minerals from the earth. Everyone, on his own level, receives some energy from the heavens directly, but most comes through food.

You can begin to imagine the importance of good soil, which you are actually eating second-hand, by taking food grown in it. American farmers today are mainly interested in the biggest and fastest crop possible for the economic sake, so they pour chemicals into the soil to speed things up a bit. A good analogy to this is someone hitting up some speed..they can run around like crazy for a few days, but after that they're just run down and strung out, unless they take more. They usually do, and eventually their bodies become very weak and they become susceptible to many things.

So it is with the soil. It begins to produce very weak plants, which are then attacked by insects, which in turn causes the farmer to douse them with poisonous sprays. The land itself is soon wasted and too weak to produce anything, and here we also run into an ecological problem, of eroding the land. According to the U.S. Conservation Service, one billion acres, which is half our total land supply in the United States, has been mildly or severely eroded.

A return to good foods and ecologically balanced living has begun around the country, mostly by young people, who for the past several years have been trying to create an alternative to the poisonous mind foods of newspapers, textbooks, radios and tv. Now let us eliminate the poisonous foods from the supermarkets which were partly responsible for our blindness in the first place.

If you've been out west or up east recently, you may have run into brothers and sisters who have found through their own experience that eating simple foods gives them a clear mind and healthy body, the latter of which most of us have neglected while trying through many means to achieve the former. You may have heard the term "macrobiotics". Macrobiotics is not, as many seem to think, a strict diet, nor is it eating any particular food. It describes a way of living in which each person attempts for himself to live simply, happily and in harmony with nature according to his own understanding of life. Your diet and needs are relative to your geographical area, your particular climate, the seasonal changes, and your ever-changing physical and mental condition. Macrobiotics is learning to flow with the change.

If you'd care to learn some basic things about macrobiotics from some folks who are into it, come to OUR DAILY BREAD restaurant at 6318 Delmar, on Sundays at Noon. For the past several weeks friends have been gathering for macrobiotic lunches and discussions. It is not connected with the restaurant, but we have been lent its use. Come and share your ideas and learn from others if you're interested in the philosophy. If you're not, just come for a really fantastic meal, and see what real natural food cooking is like. The cost has been about $.50 per person, so its really worth it. If you know you're going to come, call Phil at 721-0594 or Morning Dew Food Market, 725-5525, so we can get a general idea of how many people will be there. If you don't get a chance to call, come anyway. We've had plenty of food to share. Hope to see you!

robert

Eating the soil

How to deal with a soybean

Vegetarians are consistently told that one good non-animal source of protein is soybeans. Trouble is, no one seems to know just what happens next. Well--

First you procure a mess of dried soybeans - they're sort of yellowish white with a black spot. Measure out, for every four people involved, between a cup and a half to two cups dry beans. Soak them refrigerated overnight in water to cover. Next day, pour beans, and soaking water into a pot with additional water. Cover and simmer over low heat until done, that is somewhere between 2 and 4 hours, depending on the variety of soybean.

There you have 'em. Cooked. But they're pretty goddamn bland. Well, you throw a cup of 'em into any kind of soup, either homemade or canned and they'll make it more substantial and high in protein. Or you can saute a whole lot of vegetables; say onions, garlic, celery, green peppers and mushrooms in oil and mix 'em into the cooked beans with a little soy sauce and maybe a touch of honey, and some ginger - serve it on rice. Good, but still not too exciting, unless you've used a whole LOT of vegetables in proportion to soybeans. The best idea yet, that I've run into for fixing them, is also about the easiest:

1 part cooked soybeans
1 part canned tomatoes, plus juice
1 part canned corn, minus juice
plenty of salt, pepper, dry parsley

a LOT of grated parmesan cheese. As you can see that's pretty simple, but it really comes out tasting a whole lot more interesting that it sounds. Its a good cheap easy way to feed a lot of people, and served in bowls when steaming hot, with some good buttered bread and a salad, its a pretty far out dinner.

FOOD FRAUD

Are you buying meat sauce with tomatoes or tomato sauce with meat? Check it out before you answer.

Food manufacturers are required by the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act of 1966 to include certain information on every label: the net contents of a product, the name and address of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor and a list of ingredients.

This list of ingredients must be stated in decreasing order and is especially useful when comparing nationally known brands with the store brand.

Suppose you are comparing a canned spaghetti meat sauce. The nationally known brand is markedly higher in price. You turn to the list of ingredients and you see that meat is mentioned first on one label and tomatoes first on the other.

You can tell if the difference in price is warranted by the difference in ingredients (i.e. more meat) or just by the fact that nationally known brands advertise more and usually have higher prices.

It is interesting to note that in a few packaged cereals, sugar is mentioned as the first ingredient, indicating that it has a higher percentage of sugar than anything else. Sometimes it can pay to read the information on the label. Another consumer labeling idea now causing a great amount of commotion within the food industry is the idea of uniform ways of dating food products. Dating means putting some type of date, readable to the public, on foods to give an indication of freshness.

Right now, the food and retailing industries can't seem to agree on what type of date to use and what items to put it on. The different types of dates now include date of manufacture, date of packaging date after which a product cannot be eaten, and date put on the shelf.

Many people think the "pull" date system is best; after the date marked on the package, the product cannot be sold in the store but it will still have a normal home shelf life.

So, if in the near future you happen to see a strange date on the top of a package, ask which type of date it is and use it as a guide to freshness and quality.

–prudence zalewski
henderson station/LNS

BLEAH!

Hot dogs will soon have another additive in their chemical mix, if the Department of Agriculture (DOA) and the industry it represents have their way. The new additive is called SAP, that's sodium acid pyrophosphate. SAP, according to the industry, will make possible a 25%-40% reduction in the time it takes to cook hot dogs, and that of course will save the manufacturers a little money.

SAP joins a few other coloring additives in hot dogs: sodium erythorbate, sodium nitrite, citric acid, ascorbic acid, and glucono delta cactone. The main purpose of those additives is to turn sausage meat red, instead of what the DOA calls "unappetizing grey".

Hot dogs also contain up to 30% fat and 10% water. Just thought you'd like to know, next time you get the muchies.

SEASON'S GREETINGS from the vietnam vets

It's that time of year again - peace on earth; but there won't be any peace in Vietnam or Cambodia or Laos. It's interesting, but sad, to note how the concern over the war has dwindled as American casualty figures have also dwindled; it seems to point up the racism in this society which looks at the death of a Vietnamese as nothing to be concerned about. We've always had excuses for prolonging and escalating the war; how many good excuses can you think of for not participating in Operation Ceasefire?

VVAW will be in Chicago from December 24 – January 1, doing various guerrilla theatre and demonstrations. We will be working around a scenario; several dates are open for suggestions – don't expect someone else to do all the thinking – bring some ideas with you.

We will be staying at the IWW Hall at 2440 N. Lincoln.. There will be someone at the phone starting at 6 pm on the 23rd (phone 312-549-5045). Bring all the food that you can, like fruit and peanut butter and bread; bring a sleeping bag.

Other actions will be going on simultaneously in four other areas of the world: Valley Forge, Pennsylvania; Killeen, Texas (Ft. Hood); and Vietnam (including the USS Coral Sea and USS Constellation).

For further information on Operation Ceasefire, call the Peace Center, 862-5735, or stop by.

Are you on a death trip? Did you come back from Vietnam with a habit that you can't support and a mind that con't support the idea that you really wasted people for nothing and you're destroying yourself for that? Did the military do things to your head that you can't undo?

If you're headed downhill on drugs or just simply can't seem to pull it back together after serving in the military machine, then maybe we should get together. There are only 18 beds in the drug ward at Jefferson Barracks VA Hospital – there are over 60 vets on the waiting list. How long can a junkie wait?

Vietnam Veterans Against the War wants to help by starting rap sessions and doing things that will help get your head back on the right wavelength. You don't have to be a Vietnam veteran to participate; if you served in the military, we'd like you to come. A person doesn't have to leave the United States to get his/her head messed up in the military.

Our first session will be at 7:30 pm, Monday, January 3, 1972, at the Peace Center, 6244 Delmar Blvd, St. Louis. If you can't make it but would like to come another time, contact Rich at 862-5735, 725-3209 or 383-8349; on the east side, contact Toby at 398-1253.

If you think you have to get away for awhile, VVAW has an R & R Center in the mountains of New Mexico. There's another R & R Center near Chesapeake, Virginia, called the Vietnam Casualty Farm. The Farm is 100 acres of solitude where the vets are involved in raising animals, food and their minds. There are also friendly chapters in far out places like Denver.

SINCLAIR RALLY

A super-rally for John Sinclair on December 12 drew 15,000 people to the giant Chrisler Auditorium to listen to speakers and music. The ticket price was $3 and the people got more than their money's worth for once, as Ginberg, Ochs, Sanders, Stevie Wonder, David Peel, John Lennon and Yoko Ono performed for the crowd.

The theme of the evening was freedom, freedom for John Sinclair and for all political prisoners. Sinclair has been imprisoned for two and a half years for possession of two joints. The law was changed the day before the concert to make Sinclair's "offenses" punishable by a maximum of two years in jail. The law is not retroactive.

Ginsberg started the program by doing some very entertaining songs which he sang with animated enthusiasm and a surprisingly good voice. Next came Marge Tobankin of NSA, Bobby Seale, Bob Seger, Phil Ochs, Jerry Rubin, a Kunstler tape, Sheila Murphy of the Labor Defense Coalition and the UP.

Then, before an expectant crowd, Leni Sinclair talked to John on the phone (one of the two phone calls per month Sinclair is now allowed, since being moved out of isolation last week). He said, "They try to make you think you're all alone in here," and then his voice broke, and he cried for about a minute. Then he asked the crowd if they had anything to say. There was a roar of "Free John Now."

Following the phone call, Ed Sanders spoke, Commander Cody and the Lost Planet Airmen performed, Rennie Davis, Leni Sinclair, Dave Dellinger spoke, Archie Shepp played a killer avant garde jazz set which the crowd did not especially get into, and then Jonnie Lee Tillmon of NWRO and Father Groppi spoke, followed by surprise guest Stevie Wonder. Wonder laid down a ripping performance that left the crowd cheering on their feet. What followed was a bizarre near-hour wait while David Peel, John & Yoko were to follow. Finally Peel came out and sang such songs as "Mother, Where is My Father?," "I Like Marijuana," "The Ballad of Bob Dylan," "Up Against the Wall, Motherfucker," and "The Ballad of John & Yoko". At the end of "John & Yoko" they appeared, along with several guitarists, and they played with David Peel and the Lower East Side, singing "Attica," "Free John Sinclair," "The Luck of the Irish" (a song about the Irish liberation struggle), and Yoko sang "Sisters Oh Sisters," a song so good it seems destined to become the world anthem of women's liberation.

Then Lennon, Ono, Peel and their huge entourage of bikers and musicians and assorteds (Lennox Raphael played tambourine, Jerry Rubin on conga, Leslie Bacon on guitar, etc.) swept off the stage and it was all over.

–underground press service

Outlaw note: Yoko Ono promised that this syle of fund raising is not, for her and John, a one-shot affair. In this case, a cavalcade of stars raised tens of thousands of dollars towards the legal expenses of another movement star. We hope it can start to happen for non-stars too. Bring it all back home.

P.S. On Monday, December 13, John Sinclair was released on appeal bond by the State of Michigan. For the time being at least, John Sinclair is FREE!

I HAVEN'T FELT

THE SAME

SINCE AMCHITKA

Sea Otter Genocide

Alaska state officials estimated that from 900 to 1,000 sea otters died as a result of the Amchitka Island nuclear test last month.

The Atomic Energy Commission previously said it could find only 20 sea otter carcasses after the blast.

However, state Fish and Game Commissioner Wallace Noerenberg said a severe storm at the time of the blast probably blew many carcasses out to sea, and others were buried under cliffs that toppled onto the beaches in the vicinity of the blast.

Noerenberg said two areas on the island – one on the Pacific shore and the other on the Bering Sea shore – had substantial numbers of sea otters before the shot and have very few now.

HAIR

Although exploitative, of the audience with those ticket prices, and exploitative of the counterculture, being the classic materialistic rip-off of sensitive, beautiful ideas to make a buck, letting the rich Republicans peek purtently at young healthy bodies and into young, healthy minds, letting them impose their repressed sexual fantasies onto the entire production, letting them have their ego trips of appearing in their expensive clothes and maybe even dancing with some real live freaks, letting Doris B. and A.J. baby gain reactionary support for opposing Hair.

In spite of all this, thanks to *Hair* for being and for finally coming to St. Louis.

Its validity, timeliness, timelessness, and currentness can be questioned. Having listened to the album many times in the past four or so years I doubted that I would gain much from the performance and regretted that *Hair* had not come to St. Louis years ago. I also felt that it was almost ancient history.

I was wrong on both counts. Seeing the scenes of Claude tearing up the yellow shirt, the "immortal" nude scene and the backward and forward bit with the strobes were fantastic and impossible to experience except in the flesh. Feeling the rapport of the players for one another and the sincerity with which they attempted to be open with the audience was very exciting for me.

Hair has communicated some very valuable insights and is continuing to communicate.

The most fantastic thing that *Hair* in 1971 says is its indictment of our culture and society. An indictment which *Hair* makes simply by not needing up dating to be up to date. The protest lyrics I heard at the American departed so very little from the Broadway cast album I bought years ago. Tricky Dicky and Spiro T have been substituted for LBJ, but is that a real substitution?

Is it surprising that the protectors of the mass morality, reactionary politicians, and spokesmen for fascist institutions try so hard to suppress *Hair*? *Hair* is talking about the same problems that these worthy (?) servants of the people keep claiming that they are solving. We are still in Vietnam, we do still have the draft, and pollution is worse now than when "Air" was written and most important, many of us do not yet care anymore for a needing friend than we did five years ago.

I hope that *Hair* does become out of date in the next five years. I hope so but am pessimistic.

karl h. kleen

Agents Exposed

Student leaders at the University of Massachusetts have decided to try to beat undercover campus narcotics agents at their own game.

Usually the agents prowl the campuses in attempts to expose users and dealers of illegal drugs, but the Student Senate voted to try to expose the agents instead.

By a 32-to-16 vote the Senate authorized the student attorney general to compile a portfolio of pictures and information of known police informers on campus. The Senate said it would issue the infomration to the university community at large.

MA BELL'S

Oink-a-phone Company

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the nation's largest private employer, has been accused of extensive job discrimination against women, blacks and Spanish-Americans by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).

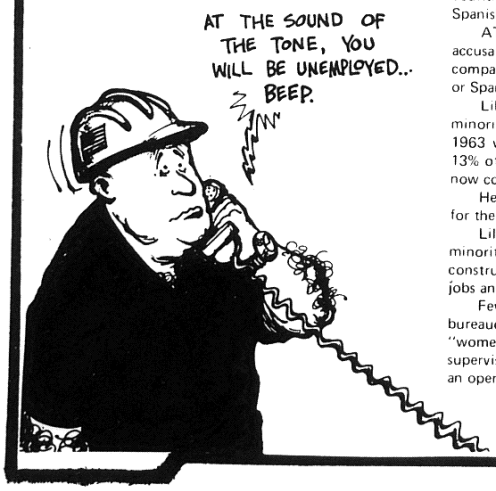
In a massive report submitted to the Federal Communications Commission, EEOC called AT&T (and the Bell System it operates) a "monolith" which is "without a doubt the largest oppressor of women workers in the U.S."

AT&T quickly denied the allegation.

"We believe we have been a leader, not a laggard, in equal employment opportunity," said Robert D. Lilley, executive vice president of AT&T.

The EEOC–AT&T confrontation began in December, 1970, when the utility company petitioned the government for an increase in long-distance telephone rates. The EEOC opposed the increase then, accusing the corporation of blatantly unlawful discrimination throughout its system.

The FCC gave EEOC until early December of this year to substantiate the "serious questions" it had raised. AT&T has two months to examine the report before a public hearing to air the case will be held on January 31. The hearing will be the first of its kind ever to consider the employment record of a federally-regulated company.



In its 290-page summary, more than half is devoted to the condition of women. EEOC accuses AT&T of structuring recruitment, hiring and promotion practices to prevent women from advancing, thus creating a system of men-only and women-only job categories. This practice violates civil rights legislation.

Women employed by AT&T number 524,000, or 55% of the company's employees. The company is the nation's largest employer of women. According to EEOC, women who work for AT&T lose $950 million annualy in wages because they are generally considered for lower-paying jobs such as operators or clerks.

The company is accused of failing to provide "real equality for blacks." EEOC said blacks are relegated to the lowest-paying, least desirable position, and unfair standards and tests are used for hiring blacks. Southern telephone affiliates have failed to come up to even the "minimal efforts of the rest of Bell system to employ blacks," said EEOC.

Since most blacks employed by the telephone company are women, they suffer from the dual discrimination of both race and sex.

Spanish surnamed employees are the "invisible minority" at Bell and the report charged the company with not providing equal job and advancement opportunities for Spanish-Americans.

The study concentrated primarily on 30 large urban areas throughout the nation, which contain half the country's work force and half of its total black and Spanish population.

AT&T offered some statistics to refute the accusations. Of employees hired in 1971, said the company, 1 out of 4 is black, American Indian, Oriental, or Spanish-American.

Lilley, the executive v.p., stated that the number of minority group employees has increased 265% since 1963 while total employment has increased only 38%. 13% of AT&T's total employment, or 135,000 persons, now come from minority groups.

He added that about 57,000 of the women working for the company hold management positions.

Lilley neglected to mention that most of the minority workers who aren't operators work on construction crews, as installers, and on other blue collar jobs and are seldom seen in management positions.

Few work in responsible positions within the Bell bureaucracy. Also, a large majority of the so-called "women in management" are, in fact, operator supervisors--a job which is almost as oppressive as being an operator.

—liberation news service

the service

"Think of your service representative as your mother," the telephone company advises its customers in full page ads. New England Telephone and Telegraph executives like to portray their corporation as a humble servant of the public. But, as I learned in my year and a half as a service representative, it is impossible to serve the community while striving to make profits for Ma Bell!

Theoretically, the public interest is protected by a government regulatory body, the Department of Public Utilities. However, for decades, AT&T has been allowed to directly own Western Electric, the company which manufactures all Bell System equipment-- even though this inflates the public's monthly bills.

The DPU determines telephone company rates by evaluating their manufacturing costs and prescribing a "fair percentage of return." Hence the higher these costs the more the management can justify charging its customers. This benefits them doubly. Their subsidiary's profits soar as does their "fair percentage of return" and the public's bills increase accordingly.

The company also trains its service reps to maximize profits by persuading customers to order fancy styles of telephones at substantial extra charges. There is a special rap to memorize for each item.

"It's the latest thing," we learned to describe the Trimline model. "Its sleek modern design complements the decor of your home." We also learned to play down the prices. At the end of the conversation, we were taught to say, "That will be $13 for installation, Mr. Judo" – hoping he won't realize that the normal fee is $8 and that his Trimline costs him $5 extra.

Many offices sponsor competitions among the service reps, with extra money as the prize.

The company forces its employees to mistreat the public and then evades the blames. "Perhaps some of our employees should listen to themselves," one television ad says. It's an obvious attempt to deflect resentment to the "dumb operator."

Our instructor placed great emphasis on teaching us to distrust the poor. She constantly made snide cracks about people on welfare. "Now they're demanding a clothes allowance! I wish I could go out and demonstrate every time I wanted a new dress."

Service representatives are forced to memorize collection raps that set a deadline too. If a person can't scrape up the money in five days, his line is disconnected. "After all, you're really doing them a favor when you disconnect them," our instructor said. "Otherwise their bill would just pile up."

Disgusted by such practices, several women in the office united. We shared undesirable tasks and cooperated as much as we could. We began to meet after work. The group was too small for open resistance, so our only recourse was sabotage – giving wrong information to the FBI, falsifying IRS tax refusal forms, refunding deposits, giving "undesirables" good credit ratings, granting extensions, and avoiding charges whenever possible.

—Katherine Pais
from Boston After Dark/LNS

HUNG UP

epresentative

THE BEST JOB THIS COMPANY OFFERS WOMEN

"Why are you so fat?" my interviewer demanded. "You know we don't usually hire fat girls without giving them a special medical check up. And let me see your hands... You bite your fingernails too! You'll have to stop. We can't have a service representative who bites her nails. You *do* wear a bra don't you?"

Service representatives answer the questions and complaints of people who call the business office. They are there to soothe furious customers, always responding courteously, even to the most vicious abuse. "Women are good at that," the manager of our office once said – and in fact the telephone company hires only female service representatives. There is a second function the women must perform – demanding payment from customers whose bills are overdue, and denying service to those who can't pay.

A man who applies for employment with a service representative's qualifications is immediately ushered into a management training program. His starting pay is at least $50 a week more than a rep's; there are no exceptions. "You have the best job the telephone company offers women," they told us.

Since my interviewer decided that I did not quite fulfill the image of a service representative, I was hired under two conditions. First, that I buy "several good business outfits" before reporting to work, and second, that I accept $20 a week less than everyone else because I didn't go to college. As I left, she leaned out the door and called after me, "lose some weight!" – a portentous beginning to my year and a half at the telephone company.

"The company pays you to do the job their way," our instructor informed us. "If you don't like it, no– one's forcing you to work here." For seven weeks we sat in a stuffy little windowless cell and memorized the prescribed response to every situation a service representative might encounter. Our instructor watched us constantly – every action, every nuance of dissension she carefully recorded to her supervisor.

Every now and then she'd interrrupt the lesson and open conversations on the welfare system or the presidential campaign. "People on welfare are my pet peeve," she once began, watching our faces for reactions. I'm convinced that these impromptu work stoppages were programmed into the lesson to allow the instructor to gauge our attitudes.

One woman in our class was extremely outspoken. She denounced eight dollar charges as "exorbitant" and snickered loudly at our instructor's assurance, "Girls, I'm sure you'll find that bill-collecting is one of the most rewarding parts of your job."

One afternoon, this woman was called to a special conference with the training supervisor. We never saw her again. "She just wasn't cut out for this job," our instructor explained. And when at the end of training I was assigned to an office, I began to understand why.

The commercial department is organized into a vast bureaucratic hierarchy. Authority filters from the vice president, down through the state and regional and local management – and lastly, to the individual business office itself. In order to determine promotions, they devise artificial measurements of performance: each business office is rated in several different functions and compared to the other offices in weekly charts.

Theoretically, in competing for promotions, the management of each business office also provides efficient equitable service. But in reality, the opposite occurs; they are so preoccupied with improving their ratings that they neglect the many important aspects of service that aren't measured on the charts.

An example: Weekly, sometimes daily, charts are compiled on "access" -- that is, how long a customer's call waits at the switchboard for a service representative's line to be free.

One day I noticed that there fifteen people waiting in the office with only one woman assigned to them. I volunteered to help. "No," my supervisor replied, "I want all our telephone lines open. We can't afford to jeopardize our access rating." People standing in the office for 45 minutes obviously didn't matter -- waiting time on personal visits is not measured on the charts.

We were pressured to take as many calls as possible: this meant getting the customers off the line as fast as we could and refusing to anything more than company policy requires. For example, we were not allowed to xerox bills for voters who needed proof of residency to register.

Adhering strictly to company procedures many times didn't even solve the most common of customers' problems. When someone complained of excessive message units, for example, we were supposed to report it to the repair department and quickly return to our desk for the next incoming call. But the results of these reports often took up to three months to be returned to us.

And the matter was further complicated: the repair department is judged by their executives on the number of message unit errors. So, when they finally were returned to us, every test was stamped "no trouble".

The only way we could ever hope to solve such a claim was to hunt it down ourselves, which entailed calls to several differnt departments. But when caught at this, we were severely reprimanded. "What are you doing?" my supervisor demanded. "All you have to do is call the repair department. Open your incoming call line."

Daily records were kept of the number of calls each service representative handled -- and we all knew that low totals meant no promotion.

Management insured fast production (and thus raised its access rating) by demanding that we be businesslike – pleasant but firm, crisp and distant. This meant that we could never be friendly, chat a minute, crack a joke, in short – treat them like people instead of "customers". If a caller tried to start a conversation, we were instructed to dodge it politely and continue with the company rap. "Never lose control of the call," our supervisors admonished.

Every month we received computer printouts of telephone numbers whose bills were overdue. We had to dial each one and repeat the company line: "And if it's not paid by Thursday at noon, your service will be disconnected. We will restore it upon full payment of the bill and a fifty dollar deposit."

Several of us used a different method: we tried to find out when the person could pay and arranged payment extensions if at all possible. We also suggested ways of reducing bills -- switching to a cheaper service replacing costly Princess and Trimline models with regular phones. But for persisting in this method of bill-collecting, one woman was nearly fired.

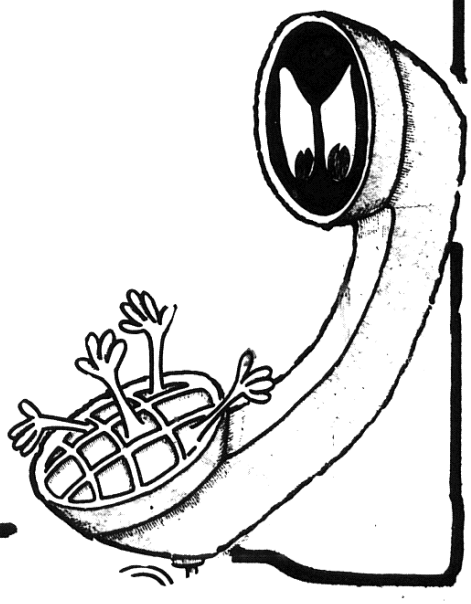
"The customer expects and appreciates businesslike treatment," our supervisors assured us. Yet those of us who continued to treat customers like people found the opposite to be true. We were inundated with grateful letters -- "Thank you for your patience and understanding," on letter opened. "You are the nicest person I've ever spoken to at the telephone company," began another.

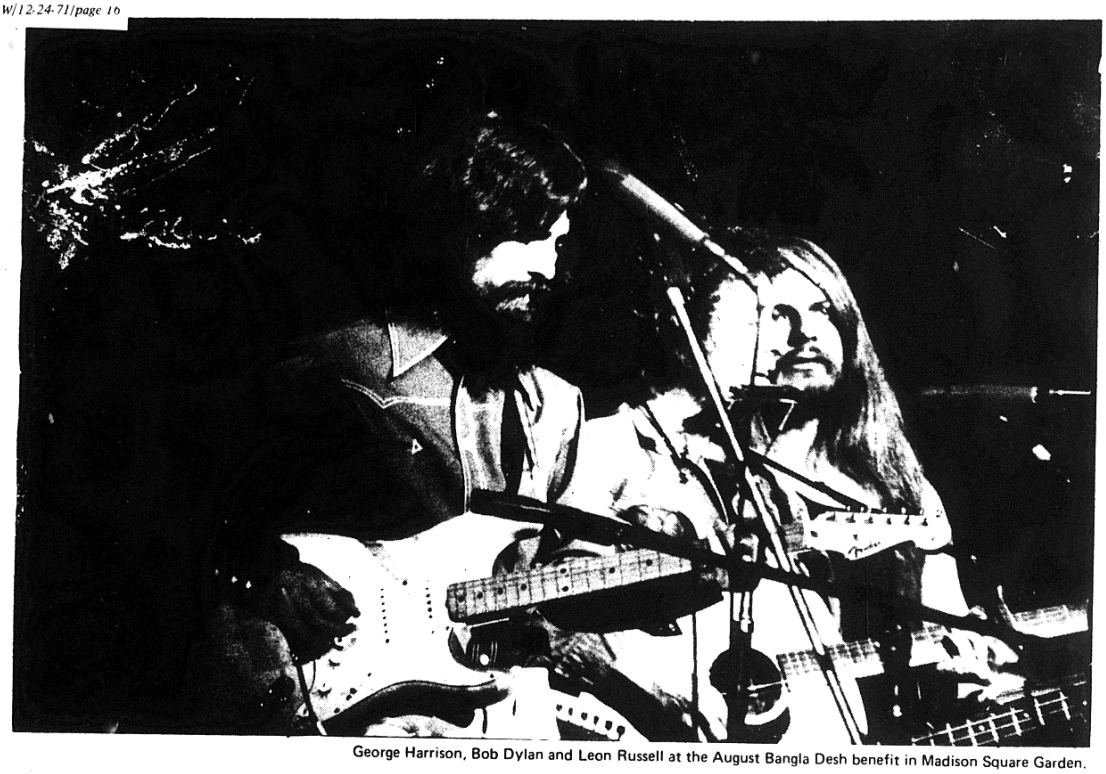
Every unit of six women was patrolled by a supervisor who guarded against deviations from company orthodoxy. Plugging in secretly to our calls, searching through our desks, timing our coffee breaks, inspecting our written work -- they watched us constantly.

Every week or so the manager and supervisors met to discuss new developments; their conclusions were then announced to us as policy. Not only were we never consulted, but there was no way to appeal. We had no opinion.

"Do you really think you know something that a management person doesn't?" a supervisor asked me. "You know we're not interested in your opinion of the telephone company."

–Katherine Pais
from Boston After Dark/LNS





George Harrison, Bob Dylan and Leon Russell at the August Bangla Desh benefit in Madison Square Garden.

CAPITOL'S RIP-OFF

Wearing signs like "Capitol Records Values Profit Over Human Life" and "Pakistanis Starve Becuase of Capitol's Greed", 25 people including the infamous Dylanologist, A.J. Weberman demonstrated here December 3 to protest Capitol Records' hold-up of the George Harrison Bangla Desh Concert record.

The 3 disc live album was recorded in Madison Square Garden early in the summer by George Harrison, Bob Dylan, Ravi Shankar and a host of other well-known performers who donated their time to East Pakistani refugees.

So far, the Beatles' Apple Records, absorbing all costs of the concert, has given UNICEF $250,000 -- the gross receipts from ticket sales.

But Capitol Records wasn't prepared to go along with this. So outside Capitol's swank skyscraper offices in downtown Manhattan, the demonstrators circled by cops, took turns with the mike to tell curious passersby their demand that Capitol as distributor of the record, follow Apple and the performers' lead in earmarking all profits from the disc for the East Pakistani refugees.

Harrison, on the Dick Cavett Show, November 24, said, "All they want to know is how much do we make on it...every other company and artist gave their stuff for free."

In the midst of the impromptu speechmaking, a man pushed his way into the center of the group waving a letter. "I've just been kicked out of Capitol's office! They're gonna do it -- but don't you see," he said, gathering more breath, "that album's gonna sell like crazy and they'll write it off as a tax loss." He then read the official Capitol press release which said the album would be released in late December.

Suddenly out of nowhere two people clothed from head to foot in black hooded sacks appeared. One wore a sign saying *"Capitalist stop trying to split up John and Yoko. He is no longer a Beatle."* Speculation was high that it really was John and Yoko, but no one knew for sure. A.J. Weberman explained the facts behind the puzzling sign.

Apparently, Capitol is trying to include Yoko as a Beatle (because wh is married to John) under an old contract with Beatles made before they became superstars. That way Capitol can get away with paying her less than if she were considered on her own merit. Capitol is holding up her album because of the dispute.

Yoko plans to give all the money she would get through a more lucrative contract to various political groups.

A.J. Weberman announced that John and Yoko are the newest members of the Rock Liberation Front (RLF), a group dedicated to exposing hip capitalist counter-culture ripoffs and politicizing rock and rock artists.

In closing the demonstration, A.J. mentioned the *Rolling Stone* files which were ripped off from that rock magazine's office several months ago in an RLF action. The files are full of information such as a letter from *Rolling Stone* to Ford Motor Co. telling them to "put a stereo in each car and the hippies will buy it up."

A.J., well-known through TV appearances and articles in *Esquire* and *Rolling Stone* for his Dylan fetish which included analyzing all of Dylan's garbage, remarked that Dylan was "coming around" since he had recently given money to a free clinic and written "The Ballad of George Jackson." "I'm never going to harass him or his family again," A.J. said.

—liberation news service

CAT MOTHER and the All-Night Newsboys

A new album by one of the "next generation" bands continues to show the direction of pop-rock music, and, happily, there remains a course of positive vitality, avoiding the divergent pitfalls of nihilism (Grand Funk, Black Sabbath), bucolic retreat (many of the country and folk artists), and juvenile vapidity (Jackson Five, Osmonds).

Cat Mother is the third and best album to date by Cat Mother and the All-Night Newsboys, a group whose history both personally and musically reflects much of the turmoil of the past few years.

Starting on the East Village-Woodstock circuit in New York, the band was "discovered" by Jimi Hendrix and invited to tour with him. Their music was solid and creative. They were one of the first bands to merge such intsruments as organ and electric violin with the standard guitar-bass-drum configuration of most leading groups.

They played the concert-and-festival circuit, brought out an excellent album of mostly hard rock *(The Street Giveth and the Street Taketh Away),* and involved themselves in movement activities. They played at anti-war benefits, for example, and expressed the revulsion we all felt at the Chicago Democratic convention in their song "How I Spent My Summer."

Early in 1970 they moved west, settling in Mendocino County, and turned out *Albion Doo—Wah,* one of the pleasantest country-flavored albums to appear in that period of C/W influence.

About that time they became the victims of one of the classic businessman/artist ripoffs in history. This isn't the place for details, but the result was a dearth of significant bookings and a year-and-a-half layoff as far as recording was concerned. The band supported itself by putting on dances in Mendocino and playing club dates in northern California and Oregon—at times literally going hungry, yet never too hungry to play a benefit or put on a free party for the community.

Now they've largely cleared their management problem, and the first fruits borne are nine tracks on *Cat Mother.*

The album reflects the new eclecticism emerging in pop music, and incidentally refelcts much of the career of the band. "Different World," for instance, carries back to the Village era, describing an encounter with a '60s-type groupie: "Now you say you're all alone and looking for a place to crash/Well you can spend some time with me and we'll check out my stash."

Movement politics is still present in "Letter to the President," the love of the wild country is in "Greenwood Shuffle," and "Ode to Oregon," and there are two fine instrumentals, "Heebee Jeebies" and a perfect, traditional blues guitar piece by Charlie Pritchard.

But the heart of the album is in three songs that deal with the themes of real life: hard work, suffering, love. "Three and Me," "Trials and Tribulations," "Love Until Your Heart Breaks."

"Three and Me" is one of those marvelously simple songs that communicate a feeling more effectively than the most heavily "produced" track: the composer sings to his pregnant wife, about their future. And the others—well, it's been a hard, cold, hungry year and a half in Mendocino. And yet it leads not to despair and defeat, but to renewed effort and affirmation.

Cat Mother tells us where we've been, helps us to understand where we are now, and offers a sign of where we're going.

—Dick Lupoff
from Ramparts

letters

Dear Outlaw:

In your December 3-23 issue there is an ad that says *Find Your Head at Creve Coeur's Only Head Shop, The Hidden Grok*. Anyone who believes this little piece of bullshit either has never been to the Grok or is blind to what's goin' on around him or her. The vibes are bad. The people who run it are very capitalistic and will sell anything if it could make a profit. They sell Playboy and Penthouse, but not The Black Panther Paper. "Steal This Book" is sold there but they don't believe the shit in that book. The ad says discount records, too. Well, if you consider $4.69 or prices around there a discount for records, they do have discount records. Finally some records are around $ 3.70. When all records were around $ 4.60 or so, I complained. The owner said the prices were better than the prices in other stores. All the records I compared prices at different stores on were up to $ 1.00 higher at the Grok.

If the owners answer this they will say they have to live, eat, make a profit. But why at our expense? All those people are just hip capitalists taking *our* culture and selling it back to us. If the owners of the Grok answer this, don't believe them, they're just jiving everybody in those ads. One ad says *People Over 30 Welcome*. That is people with money over 30 are welcome.

—the moonshine kid

Dear Editors: Editors:

I obtained a copy of your radical newspaper from a young Jew to whom I was telling about Jesus Christ. While you people are spreading the Women's Liberation, black liberation, and student liberation, we here at Teen Challenge are out telling black and white, male and female about the liberator, "Jesus Christ." "For whom the Lord has made free is free indeed."

I've been liberated, I'm free, really free. We have two houses full of liberated young people, black and white. Enclosed is a picture of our liberated people. (Outlaw note: sorry we couldn't print the picture, but it was on green paper.)

We have found true liberty through sweet Jesus, whom you mocked on the last page of your newspaper, Dec. 3-23, 1971 issue. They have feasted at His heavenly table, ate of the bread of life and drink from the water of life, and now are the salt of the earth.

All Power to Jesus
Brother Fred Johnson

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NBC Sexist

In the first case of government intervention against sex discrimination in employment by a major broadcasting company, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) released findings recently charging NBC with discrimination against women. Based on a complaint brought by 27 women employees at NBC radio and television stations in Washington, D.C., the EEOC found discrimination against women in promotions to managerial jobs, salaries and in hiring for non-managerial jobs. The findings may become the basis for a legal suit against NBC, under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

REPRESENTATION WITHOUT TAXATION

In 1969, the federal government reports there were 9,198 individuals with adjusted gross incomes over $ $100,000 who paid no income tax.

This includes 56 people who paid no taxes on incomes of over $ 1 million.

Richard Gordon, Apollo 12 pilot, said that Blacks and women were unqualified to enter the astronaut program. This liberal (???) honkie said that the space program was all right for blacks and women but outer space was not appropriate because "you have a most competitive situation."

turtles stomped from earth

Thousands of sea turtles, including three species officially listed as endangered, are being slaughtered so two American companies can make shoes from the hide of their front flippers.

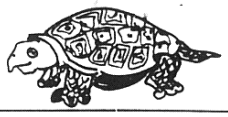
Dr. Warren Thomas, a South Texas ecologist, discovered that the two companies have imported 19,000 turtle skins from Mexico in the past few months, and that the companies, one in New York and one in Texas, have a permit from the U.S. Department of the Interior for 100,000 more.

Turtle skins have quickly replaced alligator and crocodile skin products which have been banned from the U.S. market.

The front flippers, are the only part of the turtles that the shoe manufacturers find worth their while, so the hunters usually clop off the front flippers and throw the rest of the turtle to the sharks.

Among the tutles shipped into the country through Brownsville, Thomas found leatherback, Hawbill and Atlantic ridley turtles, specified as endangered under the 1970 Endangered Species Act. But he finds that distinction insignificant, commenting, "Hell, they're all endangered."

liberation news service



Where to Score **Outlaws**

CENTRAL
Left Bank Books 6246 Delmar
Cachorka 6380 Delmar
Bookmasters 228 N. Skinker
Burgdorf Bookseller 4744 McPherson
Peace Center 6244 Delamr
Wash. U. Bookstore Lindell and Skinker
Pseudonym 409 N. Euclid
AFSC 447 DeBalivere
Bit O'Odyssey 304 N. Euclid
Newsstand Broadway and Delmar
Cabinet of Dr. Caligari 386 N. Euclid
Morning Dew 6002 Pershing
Our Daily Bread 6318 Delmar
Street Side Records 6277 Delmar
Spec Shop 4579 Laclede
Wash. U. Coop 6515 Wydown

NORTH
Postbellum 20 S. Florissant
2001 2001 First Capitol Drive
Spider and Mr. Moke's 8848 St. Charles Rock Rd.
Poor Richard's 7747 N. Lindbergh
Viscount Records Northwest Plaza
Wicked Flame 9761 St. Charles Rock Rd.
St. Louis Stereo 9814 St. Charles Rock Rd.
St. Louis Stereo 2312 N. Hwy 140
St. Louis Stereo 313 Droste Rd.
Glad Rags Cross Keys Mall, N. Hwy 140
Staff of Life 24 S. Florissant
CMC Stereo 9112 W. Florissant
CMC Stereo 2544 N. Hwy 140
CMC Stereo 7766 N. Lindbergh
CMC Stereo 10818 St. Charles Rock Rd.
CMC Stereo 2130 First Capitol Drive

SOUTH
Foxmoor 68 South County Mall
KSHE Radio 9434 Watson Rd.
Boxer's 2738 Cherokee
Ye Olde Head Shop 11314 Gravois
ABC Chopper Shop 4229 Manchester
Southside Music 2818 Cherokee
The General Store 4521 S. Kingshighway
Marietta's Restaurant 6319 Clayton Ave.
CMC Stereo 9044 Hwy 66
CMC Stereo 2925 Lemay Ferry

WEST
Spectrum 8153 Big Bend
Webster Groves Books 100 W. Lockwood
Clothes Closet Big Bend and Lockwood
Lower Half 1057 S. Brentwood
KADI Radio 2735 Bomparte
Jimmy Hill Music Center 8531 Olive St. Rd.
Poor Richard's 9811 Manchester
The Hidden Grok 10432 Old Olive St. Rd.
Judy Bean Ltd. 9636 Clayton Rd.
CMC Stereo 155 Manchester
CMC Stereo 1107 S. Brentwood
CMC Stereo 11038 Olive St. Rd.

EAST
American Eagle 117 S. Church, Belleville
Apocalypse 6 N. Church, Belleville
CMC Stereo 4416 W. Main, Belleville
Illumination Shoppe 1710 E. Broadway, Alton
Darold's Eastgate Plaza, E. Alton
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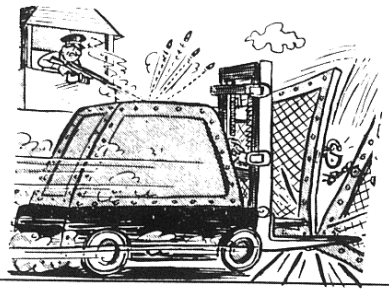
ingeneous

RAIFORD, FLORIDA – Two men broke out of the Raiford State Prison after making a tank out of a forklift. They enclosed it with 10-guage sheet metal and cut a slit in the front to see through. The bullets fired crashing wire gates didn't penetrate the steel. They are still free from the prison pigs, and the Supt. said that all forklifts will be parked outside the gates.

berkeley tribe



GI coffeehouse offed

Another GI coffeehouse has gone under, this time the Covered Wagon coffeehouse in Mountain Home, Idaho, November 21. "Unidentified" (you know what that means) arsonists firebombed the place a day after vandals had entered it and spray painted the walls with "this is a warning."

Such coffeehouses which work very closely with the antiwar GI movement seem to inspire the animosity of America's cowboys. Columbia, S.C., officials closed down the UFO as a "public nuisance" almost two years ago. Several persons who tried to put together a coffeehouse in Muldruagh, Kentucky, near Fort Knox, found themselves frequenting the jailhouse as well as facing threats from local vigilantes. A coffeehouse near Fort Dix, N.J., was bombed at least five times. And so on.

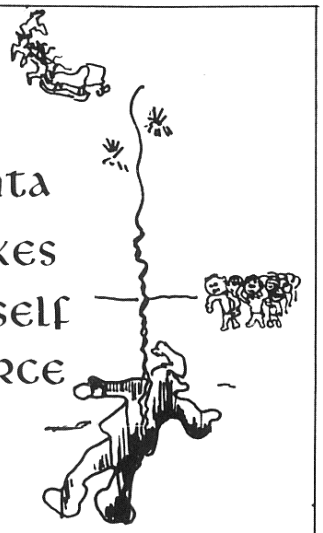
The Covered Wagon was established in June of this year, and in its short existence met with considerable opposition from Mountain Home Air Force Base brass and Idaho authorities. At one time, the governor even declared a state of emergency because of violence in and around the Covered Wagon.

The Mountain Home brass is currently court martialing two airmen who work with the Covered Wagon because they distributed leaflets and an underground newspaper, Mountain Home AFB's commander was reported to have said, "It was good it happened because they (his men) got experience putting out a fire."

But the bombers may have defeated themselves. According to Jim Schaffer, an active-duty airman, "We've gotten a lot of sympathy from active-duty GIs over this."

–steve wise
great speckled bird

santa makes himself scarce



For several thousand youngsters in Houston, Texas, Christmas will never be quite the same again. A big shopping center promotion advertised that Santa would be parachuting in to greet all the little kiddies.

When Santa refused to risk his neck, promoters decided a dummy Santa dropped by parachute behind the shopping center would serve just as well, and then the real Santa would come out. No one would know the difference!

On the appointed day, legions of little tykes turned out to scan the sky for Santa's arrival. The plane passed overhead as planned. The dummy Santa was thrown out, but rather than drifting lazily toward the enraptured throng, "Santa" plummeted head-long to earth, his parachute failing to open.

gimme shelter

a Continuing story

The Continuing Historv of Indian Eviction Notices, Being the 300th year...

The Methodist church has served an eviction notice on the Chicago Indian Village where a group of 50 Native Americans have occupied abandoned housing owned by the church since last summer. The native American families have nowhere else to go. They are among 17,000 native Americans in the Chicago area who also face deteriorating housing and a housing shortage. The housing occupation began when the Indians were forced off the abandoned Nike missile site at Argonne National Laboratory in DuPage County, just outside Chicago. At that time, the Chicago Housing Authority made promises that it would construct mew public housing, giving jobs and housing to the Indians, but it, in fact, did nothing.

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Barbarous Ritual:

SPORTS IN AMERICA

As any American male who has participated in sports knows, athletic competition is our culture's masculinity rite. It is on the playing fields of America, so the unspoken theory goes, where boys are made into men.

Last year it was brought home to me how this phenomenon even pervades the counter-culture when, on a visit to the Fillmore East, I saw the long-haired, macho-tripping male ushers decked out in football jerseys. Apparently considering themselves too hip for regular cop uniforms, they chose the next best thing.

Unlike most primitive rituals where, after certain specific acts, a boy becomes a man forever after, athletic competition in this country requires males continually to prove their masculinity. Not surprisingly, most coaches quickly learn that the chief reward they can dispense is manhood.

The most complimentary remark a coach can make about a male athlete is to call him a "real stud" or "animal," and the most derogatory thing he can do is intimate the athlete may be effeminate. It is for this reason that coaches themselves are so obsessed with being "real" men – straight from the square-jawed, John Wayne mold.

No coach was better at this form of athlete manipulation than the late Vince Lombardi. Himself the perfect "he-man" stereotype, Lombardi had the players on the Green Bay Packers convinced that to lose a football game was to lose their manhood.

Willie Davis, a perennial All-Pro defensive end during his playing days and captain of Lombardi's world championship Green Bay teams, is an example of just how effective Lombardi was at keeping his players on the edge of doubt about their identity. Although the average football fan who watched the huge Davis terrorize NFL quarterbacks may find it difficult to believe, Davis' feelings about himself were in constant jeopardy. In an interview conducted by his former teammate Jerry Kramer, for *Lombardi: Winning is the Only Thing,* Davis talked of the motivation that led him and his teammates to one NFL champioship; "We went out and we whipped them good and preserved our manhood." And since on any given football weekend approximately half of the players are going to have been the victims of defeat, they feel compelled to look for other ways to prove their masculinity. This has given rise to the all too frequent spectacle of football players– those athletes already engaged in the most macho of all popular American sports – cruising the streets in search of homosexuals or hippies to beat up.

Ignoring the obvious dangers involved in making manhood or maturity synonymous with violent, aggressive behavior, making athletics a masculinity rite also works to attenuate, if not totally negate, the intrinsic value of participation. As Timothy Leary so brilliantly pointed out during a philosophical discussion of handball in *Jail Notes,* "It's the play off not the pay off" which is the real value of athletics. But when males are participating in sports as a masculinity rite, or for any extrinsic purpose, they are usually so tense and anxious that athletic participation eventually comes to be seen primarily for its utilitarian rather than its inherent value.

One need only look at the physical condition of typical high school, college, or professional athletes within a year or two after they are through competing to see how little they enjoy physical activity for its own sake. And even those few former athletes who do keep physically active are usually doing so for some health-ralted reason rather that running for the simple joy to be gained from an exhilarating but exhausting run.

–by Jack Scott,former Olympic sprinter
reprinted from Ramparts

HERE Y'ALL HAVE YER DOPE SCOPE

some HASH is finally around.

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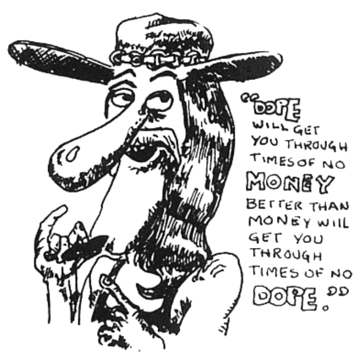
also, good Mexican (sugared), $130/lb. or $13/oz.

PSYCHEDELICS are reported scarce in the West End, South and elsewhere.

orange MESCALINE in a large cap (cut with Tang?!) ("good enough for an astronauts breakfast")*

reports of some other very speedy mescaline

We were pretty hassled this past week and apologize for not getting it together; however, we also need your help, so keep those reports coming in.



STEVE HARRIS

CONTINUED FROM Pg. 2

He participated in the April 24 anti-war march in San Francisco, and afterward saw a film shown by the Pacific Counseling Service which portrayed the war atrocities.

His application continues: "I still believed that I was not responsible in such atrocities. Then I came on board the USS Kitty Hawk (CVA63) on May 8, 1971.

"Everyday I saw many planes leave our ship with thousands of pounds of ordnance and then return with none....I realized that just by being a mess cook I was directly responsible for the atrocity. For if there were no mess cooks to feed the crew the ship would not sail, the bombs would not be loaded and the planes would not fly.

"I now realize that I am still a part of the atrocity. I'm now helping to prepare this ship to do more destruction and take more lives."

The reaction of the Navy officials who had to pass judgment on Steve's CO application is a story in itself. The Catholic chaplain of the Kitty Hawk, while not doubting the sincerity of Steve's beliefs, described his thought as "immature and very one-sided." In a report to the commanding officer of the ship, Commander Robert H. Thalman gave his interpretation of Steve's attitudes, based on Steve's application:

"FN Harris's present deep-rooted, and in my opinion, quite sincere anti-war, anti-violence beliefs originated prior to his entering the service....He was introduced to some radical idealists, and to at least one underground newspaper, the St. Louis Outlaw. When on board the Kitty Hawk, on the line, he saw first hand, and for the first time some of the real weapons of war, without a proper political education on the background and real reason for their employment by the U.S. Navy in South East Asia. He was also, apparently, not sufficiently informed as to how these weapons were being employed."

The officer concludes his report by stating "It is recommended that FN Harris accordingly be classified a Conscientious Objector, class I-O, and be discharged from the Naval service for the convenience of the government."

O.H. Oberg, the Kitty Hawk's commanding officer, forwarded Steve's CO file to Washington, with his recommendation for approval and the following remarks:

"2. Fireman Harris takes every opportunity to express his dissident beliefs. He has admitted writing an article which appears in the Concerned Officers Movement newspaper "Liberty Call" and has actively participated in the Constellation Vote Project. A peace oriented news letter titled 'Kitty Litter' was recently mailed to members of the crew and FN Harris acknowledges playing a significant role in the writing and distribution of this letter. One article requests that crew members interested in the peace movement and the "Kitty Litter" contact him.

"3. It is apparent that FN Harris' views have been greatly influenced by the Non Violent Action Committee and other so called peace groups. While there is some doubt in my mind as to how conscientious an objector FN Harris really is, there is no doubt that his presence on board is undesirable.""

If and when Steve's discharge is approved, he plans to return to St. Louis. He has a job waiting here, and he wants to devote his free time to military counseling.

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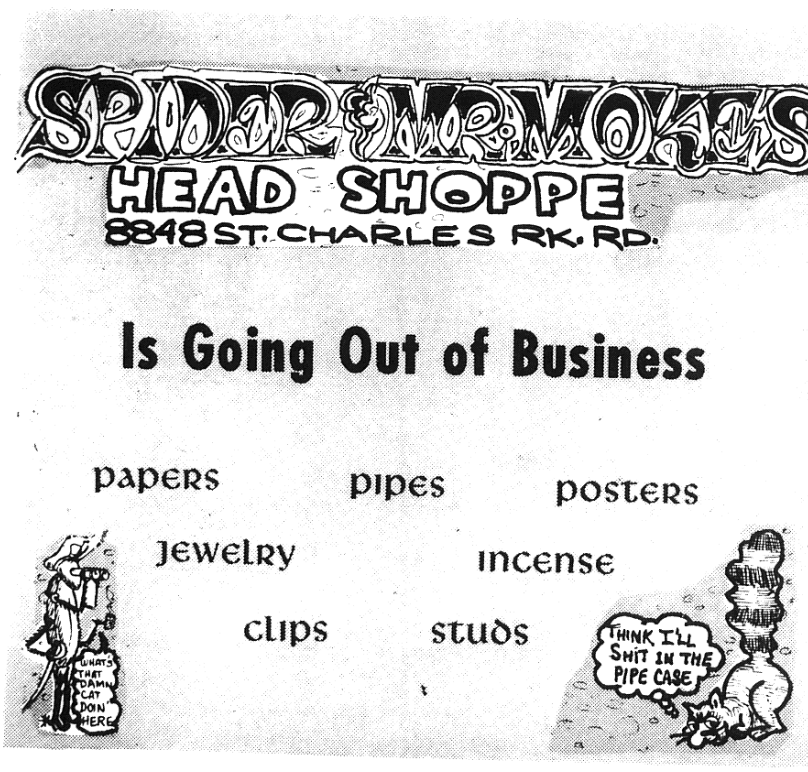

SPAIN

... BATTLING THE IRON HAND

The following is an interview with a Spaniard (who for reasons obvious in this interview must remain anonymous) who visited the United States recently.

He is active in an information network in Sapin--the Democratic Information Agency--which tries to distribute information both within Spain and outside the country, about the activities of a wide variety of political and regional groups fighting for change.

Could you give us a little background about the history of Spain so we could understand where the Spanish political movement is at now?

The concept of Spain--one united country--does not exist. Even during the 15th, 16th, & 17th centuries Spain did not exist. If there was central administration, all the different parts of the country had their own administrative, fiscal and cultural autonomy.

Through the establishment of an empire in America, the existing insitutions of the strongest kingdom--Castilla--were reinforced, that is the system of big landowners, the church and the statebureaucracy. While the other countries were beginning to industrialize and were expanding their navies for international commerce, Spain was getting gold and silver--why industrialize? Why not get things from those who were making them--it was faster and far more convenient.

So the country did not enrich itself. It became depopulated--relatively speaking. The population did not grow because people were constantly being exported as white overseers, white soldiers to America to put down the Indians or watch over the blacks--or fighting in Europe against other rivals.

In the 1800's Spain lost its empire--there had been 4 centuries of empire and Spain had nothing to show for it. The country had the highest rate of illiteracy in Europe and the lowest standard of living -- below that of Portugal, of Greece, of Yugoslavia--it was a country gone to the dogs.

Mercury mines, one of the largest deposits in the world, were already owned by the British. Lead, tungsten, wines, were all in the hands of the church, state bureaucracy, land owners and foreign invaders.

What was the role of the military?

The army always has come from the big landowners, the nobility. The church hasn't. The big families gave their daughters who were not so important to the church but not their sons--they manage estates, go into banking or become military men.

The church saw through history that its future was not with the masses, so they had to be allied with other people interested in holding down the masses.

From the 2nd part of the 19th century until the Spanish Civil war, every year a few thousand priests were killed, churches burned. People weren't happy about the black robes.

Throughout the 19th century there was a constant struggle between the reactionaries and the liberals. By 1936 it was quite clear that the situation would lead to a revolution or to the right wing.

The right wing regrouped around the same groups--the church, the large landowners, the foreign investors and the state. They organized the extreme right wing parties--CETA and the Falange which was patterned after the Italian Facist and German Nazi parties and they went to war with help from their friends.

What type of people joined the Falangist Party?

The same type of people who joined the Fascist parties in Italy and Germany-- "senoritos"--the young idle rich, shopkeepers, second rate teachers, fourth rate writers, pimps, gunmen. The Falange was never a very large party. It was trying to keep Spain as it was, which meant in translation "Keep our privileges, let the peasants and workers know their place."

And so came the Civil War and after 3 years the people of Spain lost.

When Franco won, the economic and cultural structures were kept, even reinforced. Labor unions were forbidden, only sindicatos (like company unions) were allowed.

The Civil War reduced Spain's standard of living to that of 36 years before--the salaries were lower, employment was very bad and all the traditional characteristics of Spain were extended.

What about foreign investors?

You could say that 51% of all important industryis now controlled by foreigners--mainly the U.S.--the chemical industry, steel, automobiles, food, tungsten.

The way they work is like this. Because of the low standard of living the country has been de-populated. You don't have the numbers of people in the fields who are needed to cultivate them. Areas that are potentially profitable are deserted. People go to the cities or abroad. Then one of the big companies comes in and buys the land at a very cheap price, raises the salaries a little and gets the people back. The canned fruits industry is completely U.S. owned. Spain used to be a big fruit producing country. Now what is exported is exported by foreign companies.

At the same time the big landowners have moved their money to quick growth industrial projects, banking and prostitution--tourism. Spain is currently the whorehouse of Europe.

Now what is not controlled from the outside is controlled by the old families through banking and other connections.

What is the Opus Dei?

The Opus Dei was at first just a very small elitist religious organization. They are called the Incorporated Society of the Holy Cross and of the Opus Dei. Holy Cross are priests and Opus Dei are laymen.

To become a full member a man must take three vows of obedience, chastity and poverty. Women can never be full members, since they are considered inferior.

The Opus Dei contributed $1 million to Nixon's campaign in 1968. It sends a hell of a lot of money to Latin America.

The Opus Dei are the servants of the big businessmen. They serve the same functions as a political party. Like with the exception of Rockefeller, you don't find the Carnegies or the Mellons leading the Democratic or Republican Parties, but you find the "technicians" in those parties serving the interests of the Carnegies and the Mellons.

It's the same thing with the Opus Dei. It is the economists, engineers, lawyers, architects and bankers who they are out to capture, not necessarily the richest people.

For instance the way to enter the University of Madrid is through a series of competitive exams called Oposiciones--they came to dominate the Oposiciones so much that they became called *Opus*siones. Because if you weren't in the Opus Dei, you couldn't do a damn thing.

Opus Dei has been called the "holy Mafia" because they help each other and protect each other. It's kind of a semi-mystical, semi-fascist organization.

But it works--they control the state bureaucracy. They don't control what the state does because the state is controlled by the big interests, but they are the ones in control of the bureaucracy. These people are very foreign oriented, very U.S. oriented. They see the U.S. as the defender of the free world.

So through this, they control the apparatus. One tends to laugh at this fascist mystical ideology, but Jesus Christ, they kill people. It ain't so funny with all their ridiculousness.

What kinds of political activity have been going on in recent years?

First you must remember that during the Civil War a million people were killed in a country of 25 million--mostly as a result of the repression on the right wing side. All of the political parties on the left--all the workers, and youth organizations were completely decimated. Another million went into exile. It was a terrible blood-letting.

For many years, the Communist Party has been propounding the classical forms of struggle--demonstrate here, boycott here. This was very inefficient--a lot of people were going to jail for nothing, we kept losing a lot of militants. Also there was no news about what was happening, due to censorship.

About 1956 a new period of the struggle began at the university and workers levels. At the workers level it was mainly passive strikes--boycotting public transportation systems. But that began to develop a consciousness of power: "If we decided not to take the bus today, what would happen?" What in fact happened was that the government mobilized troops. Then students struck and a state of emergency was proclaimed for three days for the first time since the war.

In 1962 there was a general worldwide crisis in the coal industry as the demand for coal went down. The government started laying off miners in the mines of Asturias, in the north of Spain and paying lower wages to the people still employed. The miners decided to retaliate against the government and the mine owners. In a completely spontaneous manner--led either by the very old generation or the very young generation--miners organized themselves into workers commissions and were able to hold on for some time against the employers and were able to win some of their demands.

The workers commissions spread not only to the factories and the countryside, but also to the so-called white collar workers. In Spain, the white collar workers are as much exploited as the blue collar workers. They get ridiculous salaries and work long hours for 1/2 the wages needed for a decent living.

What happened when the government started going after the Workers Commissions really extensively?

As a result of the demonstations of 1967, all the identifiable leaders were put in jail. Something had to be done. New leaders were brought in by the pure process of natural selection. Because of this, workers commissions became practically a completely mass organization all over Spain.

Also because of the success of these confrontations, it was then decided to give free reign to the commandos--to allow them to call any type of action they decided.

The commandos are mainly younger members of the workers commissions--that is people under 21 who go not so much for organizing as for direct street action--violent action. Always against property with a few exceptions--like the burning of policmen.

Their first action was against IBM in the beginning of 1969. They went to IBM headquarters in Spain,about 50 of them - they cordoned off the street, went into the building with bats and smashed all the machinery that was there and burnt all the files, scattered all of the file cards.

Who takes care of explaining such actions?

This is done by teams which are constantly being renewed as people are constantly going to jail. Right now the situation is fluid--whoever can do it, does it. For instance, something happens, then someone gets a call: "Listen, let's meet, we can't do it--please do this--have copy ready in 2 hours and give it out in such and such a place." That's the way it's done. It can't be done on any committee basis with regular discussions.

Do the oppressed minorities like the Basques and the Catalans see themselves discriminated against similar to the Blacks in this country?

Yes, but similar to the black people. It's cultural not racial. The discrimination against the gypsies is racial yes, but the rest is cultural. You see a Catalan and an Andulusian and you don't know, until they speak, who is who. It's a matter of cultural repression.

Are the Basques and the Catalans hwo want complete separation from the rest of the country working in the same direction as the rest of the movement?

Before it used to be that the nationalists in Euzcadi (the Basques), Catalunia and Galicia were mainly right wing. But from the beginning the ETA (the liberation movement of the Basques) proclaimed itself for the independence of Euzcade as well as for a socialist revolution throughout Spain. The same type of ideas seem to be prevailing though in not as mature a form in Catalunia.

There is an alliance of workers, students and intelligentsia and technicians who are walking on two legs--the revolution concept and the concept of independence.

→P.28

THE OPIUM TRAIL . . .

The white poppy, the source of opium is grown in many parts of the world. When there is a crackdown in one area, importers simply find new producers. In the 1950's the poppy was eliminated from Iran which had been one of the main sources of supply. Production in Turkey, Afghanistan and Pakistan increased to take up the slack.

Now that police are cracking down on the flow of opium originating in Turkey, the amount coming in from Southeast Asia has increased to as much as 25 percent of the street market for opium and its chief derivative – heroin. Refining opium down to heroin requires only simple equipment and basic training in chemistry. And with the enormous profit potential, there always seems to be those who will take the risks.

Internationally, the U.S. government hesitates to put too much pressure on foreign governments to cut off the drug traffic. The main reason for this is that in most opium-producing countries corrupt generals and businessmen who profit from the opium trade and who control the government are all that stand between popular revolutionary movements and U.S. businesses and military bases there.

Not much is being done in America either. Profit is a big part of the answer. Heroin, in fact, may be the most profitable business in America today. A kilo of opium (2.2 lbs.) costing $6,000 from an importer can turn a profit of $200,000 to $300,000 on the street in a week. *Business Week* conservatively estimates that the world opium market is worth a cool $3 billion.

What makes it so hard to wipe out the heroin traffic is that too many people up and down the line have too big a stake in maintaining the business. Opium merchants in the Far East, bribe-taking cops in St. Louis, and the dope financiers who control the international trade – they all use their influence to make sure the pressure doesn't get too heavy. In a society like ours, where profits come before people, it's next to impossible to stop a product that makes as much money for as many people as heroin does.

But money isn't the only reason that the smack trade continues. Heroin makes people forget about their oppression. When you're spending half your time in a euphoric nod and the rest in a desperate search for your next fix, when will you strike a blow against those that oppress you?

In the past heroin has been confined mainly to the black community. Now smack has arrived in the white, middle-class community. And from the white community it has spread to that institution that we all know is protecting us so we can shoot up and snort in air-conditioned comfort – the army.

While there are those who were doing junk before entering the military, the majority seem to have got their first rush in Vietnam. It's difficult for civilians to grasp the degree of demoralization that has come over most of the troops in Vietnam. Some of them turn to organizing against the military, but with opium, morphine and heroin of nearly 100 percent purity available for next-to-nothing prices, many of the GI's are turning to drugs.

The extent of heroin addiction among GI's in Vietnam remains a subject of controversy, but everyone does seem to agree that the problem is serious. In the first half of 1971 alone, nearly 12,000 have been arrested or ahve turned themselves in for treatment in Vietnam. Dr. Jaffe, who was appointed to head up the drug program, has admitted that the number of those under the rank of sergeant who have been using heroin is "over ten percent."

Now tens of thousands of Vietnam vets are coming back strung out, and most of these find that they are just as well off stoned, if they can afford the high-priced, watered-down American dope. It's hard enough to find *any* job, much less find one that contributes anything to society. Unemployment among Vietnam vets is over ten percent; for black vets it averages over 15 percent. And if you decide to try to get the monkey off your back by going to a VA Hospital, you're in for a surprise. At St. Louis' own Jefferson Barracks Hospital the drug program has been "generously" allotted enough money to operate an 18-bed drug ward; there are over 60 vets who are on the waiting list.

Opium poppies are grown by the tribal minority groups who inhabit the mountainous area called the "fertile triangle," the remote border region where the northern boundaries of Laos, Burma and Thailand intersect. The raw opium is sold to smugglers who pay protection monely for safe passage through areas controlled by armed ganga. The largest of these gangs controls the opium trail out of Burma and northern Thailand and are the remnants of Chiang Kai-shek's Koumintang armies that were chased out of China by the revolutionaries in 1949.

In Thailand, local opium and opium fed in from Laos is transported along the excellent U.S.-built Thai road system to Bangkok, where some is processed and consumed and some smuggled off to Hong Kong and Macao. But Laos remains the biggest opium and heroin chute of all– and the most treacherous. Here the U.S.-supported generals rake in the money. This is a direct result of the American air war, which has made traditional land and river routes unsafe. Consequently, smugglers have turned to airplanes. Almost all flights to Saigon originate form Bangkok or Vientiane. The airlines serving the needs of the heroin-buying public are: Air Vietnam, Royal Air Lao, Lao Airlines, Thai International, Air France and the CIA-supported Air America and Air Continental.

From the Kuomintang gangs in northern Thailand to the Lao generals and the Saigon ruling clique – from the Turkish farmer to the French processor – there is one horribly clear and consistent pattern: The U.S. government firmly supports the same people who bring heroin to the GI in Vietnam, to the jobless in Harlem and St. Louis. By turning their eyes away from obvious official corruption, American authorities have effectively used opium profits to reward Asian elites for their support of U.S. goals in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile back in the USA attempts are being made to help addicts kick the habit. But it all seems to produce little. Methodone treatment, backed up by skimpy scientific evidence, is keeping people strung out on yet another drug. Therapeutic communities and encounter groups leave junkies thinking they themselves are the only reason for their addiction, without explaining the underlying social causes. And then to insure failure, the addict is sent back to the same jobless, heartless condition that he or she came from.

One may say that no one is forcing anyone to take smack. True. But the fact remains that people are taking it. Why? Because they are frustrated. And as long as they are frustrated and miserable, as so many in this society are, they'll look for a way to escape. If it isn't junk it'll be something else. The only long-term solution is to build a new society, a society that people won't need to escape from. *This article is condensed form a new booklet entitled* The Opium Trail – Heroin and Imperialism *written by a study group supported by the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars.*

SPAIN - continued from page 21

How does the solidarity between the different parts of Spain express itself?

Well, I could give you an example. In 1970 several workers were killed in Granada in southern Spain by the Civil Guards at a demonstration--several workers were killed and several wounded. 15 days after that the Basques (ETA people) organized a series of bank holdups and all the proceeds were sent to the people in Granada--to the victims, the families of the people killed or wounded.

Another example on the university level. If there's pressure by the cops in Madrid– the students of Barcelona will hold a completely gratuitous action in order to divert police forces in Barcelona. Something that has nothing to do with anything, but just so that a few people in the Social-political Brigade (police) will be sent to Barcelona so that there will be fewer in Madrid and the students in Madrid can breathe a little. And vice versa.

In 1968 a new group appeared–the Committee of Solidarity. The problem was: what happens if you're not an industrial worker and you've already left the university; how can you work politically? These Committees of Solidarity were established to get back the young people who left the university but who were not workers. They started working organizing schools for children who didn't have them, for workers, collected money for strikers or for families of prisoners, etc. They gave help to the Anarchists, Communist, workers commissions--whatever they could do, whoever asked. They never tried to impose their own ideas on other groups. They have now disappeared--been absorbed by the political groups.

This was very instrumental in the concept that everyone should do their own thing– whatever could be done as long as it didn't harm the general direction of the struggle.

Now the forms of struggle are very varied: from general actions--boycott of public transportation implemented by all groups to armed actions carried out by the commandos.

The more purely political type of activity is done mostly by the commandos. They try to have actions the general population can relate to. After the bus fares went up, every day after that a group of commandos would go into a bus and tell the passengers and driver to leave. They set fire to the bus and explained to the people why the fares were going up, who profits. They burned a bus a day for two weeks. And the fares didn't go up.

In both Madrid and Barcelona students and workers got together to ambush cops. A small group holds a demonstration--they hear on radios they brought along where the police cars have been dispatched. When the cops arrive, a much larger group, say about 500 people come out with molotov cocktails and overturn the police cars and throw in molotov cocktails. It became evident that you could battle the police so now no one runs when the police arrive.

In response, the police have organized a private police group--Guerrillas of Christ the King. They go out and beat up leftist students, professors, burn progressive books, etc.

Are there any Women's organizations?

The Democratic Women's Movement fights for women's rights and against the dictatorship. Their program describes the exploitation of women and analyzes exploitation in a class society. They say it is possible for the old system to be destroyed yet the rights of women forgotten or put in second place. They regard revolution as the beginning of women's liberation, the prerequisite for the liberation of women.

At first the women just did support type actions--collected money for prisoners, held demonstrations of solidarity, boycotts, etc. Now they do their own actions. Women act as women, not as women in the student movement, in the worker's movement.

Up to this time were the women in Workers commissions, etc?

Oh yes, and they still are. Workers' commissions are completely integrated sexually.

Is there political activity in the Armed Forces?

It's beginning now--more and more of the soldiers come from the young workers' commissions or the university and are already political when they get there. There's been more and more activity but very subdued. The only case one can mention that was really a success was in 1969.

The whole crew of a helicopter carrier given to the Spanish navy by the U.S. rebelled. They were supposed to go into maneuvers with the British and the Americans in the Mediterranean. They didn.t want to and refused. The carrier had to go back to base and the crew was disbanded. Since it was such a united front--all 1,000 sailors on board--they didn't dare sent them all to military prison.

What is also important is that there is now a group of progressive officers – "lifers" – non-coms. They put out a newsletter that is anti-imperialist, anti-Franco. They denounce their condition of being auxiliary to the U.S. armed forces. Of course the highest ranking officer is a captain. For there to be a crack in the former monolith of the armed services is really something.

–liberation news service

FRELIMO - Portugal versus Free Africa

Successes scored by the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) are being met with a decisive buildup of strength by the Portuguese colonialists, including Rhodesian and South African support. FRELIMO assesrts it controls the entire Cabora Bassa district where the Cabora Bassa dam – crucial to Portugal's development schemes – is being built. FRELIMO has also won victories in the Cabo Delgado area and reports it controls all traffic on the strategic Zambezi river in Zambia.

In an attempt to stem the rising guerrilla activity, Radio Free Portugal reported, Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia have divided the tasks: "Portugal supplies the cannon fodder – the soldiers who die each day on the roads and in the jungle; South Africa has increased its supplies of military equipment; and Rhodesia contributes with a special body of pilots, many of whom are veterans of WWII." Diario de Noticias reported that the U.S. would soon deliver a Boeing 737 to Portugal. Another recent buildup for the colonialists was the recent formation of an all-African mercenary commando corps in Mozambique.

Fighting has become so heavy in the Tet region, where the dam is being built that more than 3000 Africans have fled into western Malawi, various sources have noted. The British Guardian reported many of the refugess said they were forced to flee the terrorism and atrocities committed by the Portuguese. "All the refugees," said the Guardian, "said they had fled from the Portuguese troops, and not from fighting between the Portuguese and FRELIMO."

Cartoon by RIUS. Caption by Carla Noticiero

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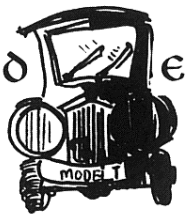
Ford expands



Ford Motor Company is planning to spend an estimated $1.4 million on a second auto plant in South Africa to increase its vehicle assembly capacity.

The plant, which will be located near Port Elizabeth, is seen as "an extremely confident expression by the company in the continued growth of the motor industry in Port Elizabeth," according to the Star, a Johannesburg newspaper.

The move is seen by the Southern Africa Committee as a further assertion of Ford's support for the racist apartheid regime in South Africa. The Committee is calling for letters of protest to be sent to Ford condemning the company's policy in South Africa.

URGENT · NOTICE

9/Nov/'71

From : Conakry, Guine (independent):

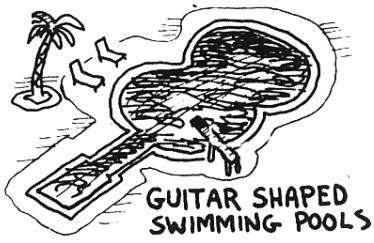
Desparate in the face of the great victories gained by our party (people) during this year, the criminal portugese colonialists have started a wave of savage aerial bombings since the month of August against the peaceful populations of our liberated areas, destroying up to the end of October, 38 villages,killing 7 women, 8 children, 28 wounded. Not succeeding in terrorizing or demoralizing our people in their determination to continue their rightful struggle for liberty,peace, progress, and honor. I bring to your knowledge (urgent attention) that the Portugese are feverishly preparing to use a flood of poisonous chemical agents in order to destroy our crops before the next harvest with the obvious aim of stopping our struggle by famine. Faced with the somber (threatening) prospects as a result of these preparations, we beg you to take all measures possible to denounce and condemn in advance this monstrous crime against african humanity. With great respect,... Amilcar Cabral.

The above telegram was recieved in London by the Committee to Free Angola Mozambique and Portugese Guine, was sent in French, and then forwarded in French and English to the Outlaw. Its message is clear, talking as it does about a campaign of chemical warfare which the U. S. has used on the Vietnamese and which the Portugese used in limited areas in previous years.

"In 1969 U. S. exports of herbicides to Portugal were valued at $57,330 for the whole year. In the first 11 months of 1970 exports of herbicides already amounted to $229, 320. The U. S. denies that these are going to Angola- but isn't it a strange coincidence that it was in May, 1970, that the people's liberation movement in Angola began to report Portugese use of herbicides in Angola? Companies exporting these chemicals include Dow Chemicals, Agriset Chemicals (N.Y.),Hercules Inc. (Wilmington, Del.) Monsanto, Inc. (St. Louis) *and U.S. Rubber Co."--from Guerilheiro-bulletin of the CFAMG, June-July 1971)*

Evidence of the Portugese use of herbicides comes from Dutch, German , Italian and Angolan sources presented at a London press conference.

ALL THIS CAN BE YOURS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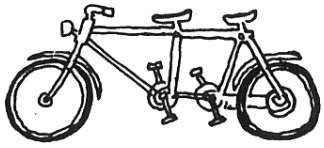
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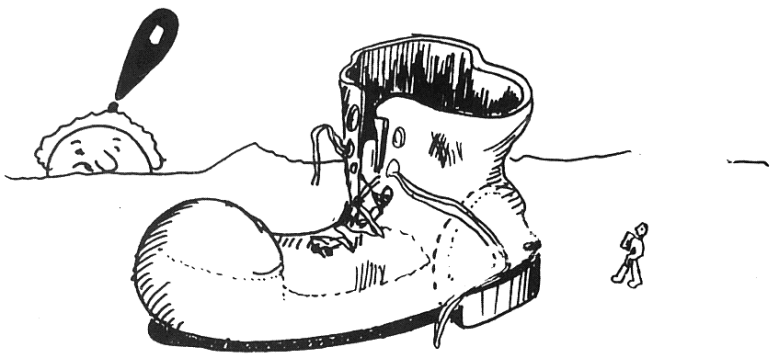

"Putting a uniform on a person instills a sense of responsibility," said Sergio Fieschi, vice president in charge of food and beverage operations of Inter-Continental Hotels. "Also, shoes are a big factor in establishing discipline."

Inter-Continental, a subsidiary of Pan American World Airways, has 60 hotels in 40 countries, including places where people have never used a telephone, taken a shower, or even seen themselves in a mirror, let alone wear shoes.

Employees are selected "on the basis of their desire to work and learn."

The company teaches them to run elevators, polish floors, make beds, set tables, mix drinks. They even learn how to knock on a guest's door properly.

"The locals," said a company representative, "are inclined to think it's a waste of time to change the sheets every day." (The company never calls its employees "natives", and the country is never "backward" or "underdeveloped", but "emerging".)

"I'd rather work with primitives any day than with the French or English," said the company representative who is responsible for training the employees in rural countries. "The English, in particular, have their own way of doing things. It's easier to start from scratch."

Inter-Continental's training force has been referred to as a "little Peace Corps", but has no corner on the market.

Hilton International Hotels, a subsidiary of Trans World Airlines, has 54 hotels in 38 countries and a similar approach in terms of personnel. In fact, it started its training program before Inter-Continental did. David Hoffman, vice president for "manpower development" puts the emphasis on food.

"Drinks are pretty much the same everywhere and so are bedrooms, but international food...needs someone who can appreciate. You can't just take a man and show him how to do it."

—liberation news service.

CONTINUED FROM PG. 3

Mrs. Evans, asked by the panel if she was "comfortable," replied, "Not very. I would rather be questioned by someone I know, Mrs. Barbara Bates." She was refused, and her response to the ruling stands as a judgment on the "fair hearing" itself: "It seems to me, sir, you have rules on everything in your favor, but nothing for us."

The ring of truth in her condemnation of the system and its legal apparatus brought the crowd to its feet in loud protest, the first of several angry outbursts. Another one came a short time later when six or seven persons approached Burton with charges that the hearing was unfair. During the uproar Mrs. Annie Haucks, one of the welfare recipients, accused the Welfare Department representatives: "We are the ones who are suffering. We are the ones who are hurting. You all have everything!"

Unable to control the "fair hearing," Referree Burton called a recess. When word came that Mrs. Haucks had collapsed and had been removed to a hospital, Burton announced that by agreement of Fishman and the Welfare Department's attorney (not Heiser, who represented the petitioners) the hearing was over and would be continued at a later date.

After the "officials" had packed their brief-cases and left, Mrs. Franklin and Mrs. Bates convened the "People's Hearing" that the welfare recipients had requested. Without the tricky apparatus of the law to obstruct them, the petitioners testified freely to the causes and the consequences of their distress. De Vern Calloway, a black State Representative, proclaimed her support for the recipients and promised to fight for an adequate welfare system "that allows people to live like human beings."

Stories like that of Helen Evans were told, of what it's like to have to pay bills with no money, to eat special diets or any diet at all on 90 cents a day, to be unable to buy the necessary medical supplies for survival because they are too expensive and not covered by MediCaid, to have utilities cut off, and to have to beg charity institutions for clothes to wear. Most of the people had worked before being disabled. "Welfare takes away your dignity." "None of us would be on welfare if we could get off." Howard Carnes of Burd Avenue, walking with a cane and a crutch, told how he had enrolled in three training programs and still could not find work. When asked if he would take a job if offered, he said, "There is nothing wrong with my fingers, nothing wrong with my mind. I always like to do something for myself. I do not want pity."

The record written in the testimony of the individuals who spoke is a searing indictment of the social, economic and political system that entraps millions of people in poverty and deprivation.

Anyone who would like to help in the struggles of the Welfare Rights Organization is encouraged to call their office, 421-2579.

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FREE ADS

ATTENTION: witnesses who saw young man assaulted by police in an alley near the Fox Theatre before the Grateful Dead concert Friday Night (Dec. 10) please call 849-1012. Immediately. Thanks

For sale: Bauer—C-1 Super 8 movie camera, hardly used $80. call 647-8319. Jim.

For sale: Large accordion; will take best offer. Call 723-6257.

Hi, my name is Stephen. We are on the verge of opening a free clinic here in Arcata, Humboldt County, California. We desperately need to find an M.D. to work here full time. We are an approved alternate service employer for C.O. doctors and can offer a salary. We plan also to be doing: 1) switchboard; 2) legal counseling; 3) draft counseling; 4) pregnancy counseling; 5) drug crisis intervention; 6) long-term & group psychological counseling; 7) some referrals to local doctors. There is also a job for a lawyer. Please contact: Humboldt Open Door Clinic, 10th and H Streets, box 367, Arcata, California, 95521; (707) 822-2957: Don Sampson of Stephen Conner.

I would like a companion, male or female, to hitch with me this summer. Anywhere. Share Expenses. Write to: S. Wilson, Rt. 1, Desoto, Mo. 63020. I'm a woman.

Wanted: Females to share house at 3200 Connecticut Drive in St. Charles. I have 2 bedrooms available about $50/month. Call 723-7047 during evening after 5 or during day at 232-5634 or 232-754. Micheal Dare.

FREE ADS

for sale: established [illegible] if seriously interested call 421-5[illegible]

The free medical clinic in the West end areas is now being formed. We have some equiptment and medical help already, but need more. If you are or know of interested medical people or just want to help (or donate) call Dave at 863-7106,or leave a message at the Outlaw.

for sale: like new (used only once) sleeping bag. roomy &very warm—$12 to who ever calls first, Carol 8633348.

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wanted: investor to start leather goods store. Couple makes goods and has tools but needs money to start. For more info call 423-9033 & ask for Carol.

wanted: help, money and teachers for the next session of People's school '71. call 72[illegible]548.

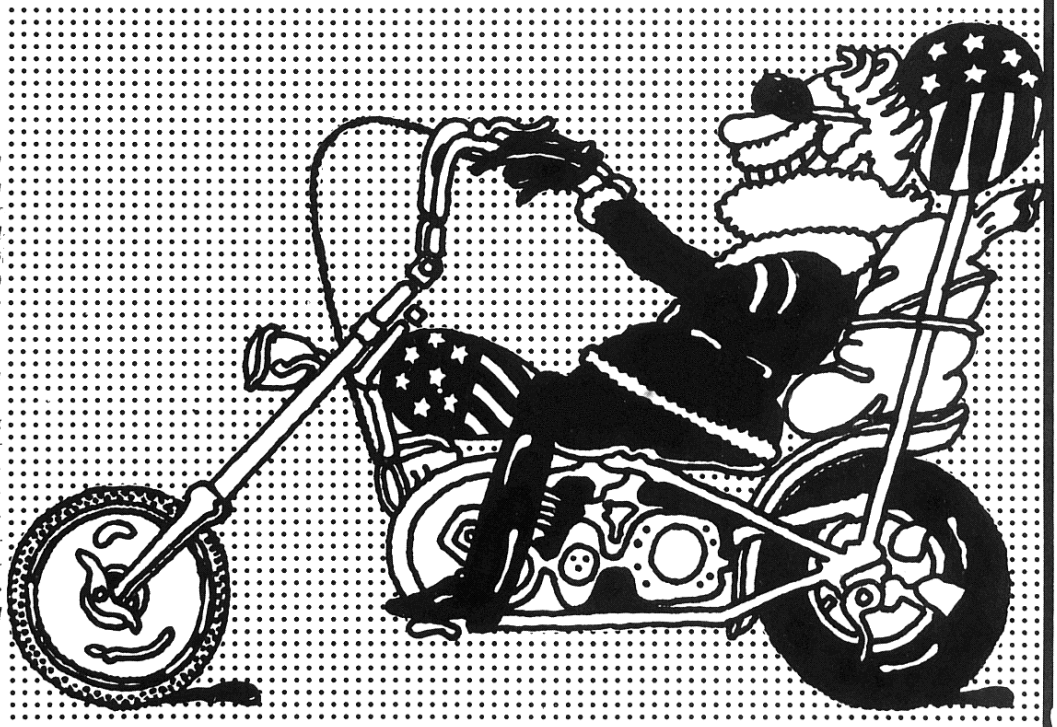
Give your fair share to K[illegible]NA(102.5FM).Listener supported people's free speech radio. 4285 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

for sale: or free- single bed matress and box springs, good condition, free if you can't afford $5. Dave or Lori 863-7106.

Merry Christmas . . .

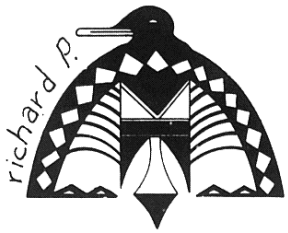
. . . and a Year of Easy Ridin'!

from **KADI** 96.5 fm



George Beaudet
Studz Donovan
Larry Miller
Paul
Ron Lipe Brothers
(Prince)
Dennis Leslie
Rich Dalton
Judy Shucart
Joan Buzzanga
Shiloh Brunswick
Suzanne Ballweg
Richard Miller
Bernie Slaton
Sally Watson
Marshall Zwick
Sharon & Mike Heyer
Susan Valleroy
Bob Applegate
Jimmy Mitchell

p.s. May you find under your tree what's in our gas tank!



CALENDAR...

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24
"The Hobbit"; KADI, 96.5 fm; 1:30 am (same time every night)
organ recital; Emmanuel Church, Lockwood & Big Bend; FREE; 10:30 pm
collage on Chinese culture; KDNA, 102.5 FM; 2 pm
Baroque (and earlier) music; KDNA; 7 pm & thru the night

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25
Sappho's Coven, a women's coffeehouse; 8 pm - 2 am; for info. call 261-5869 or 385-5286
Baroque (and earlier) music; KDNA; 7 am - noon

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26
1893. Mao Tse-tung born.
1945. Bill Ayers born.
coffeehouse at Black Artists Group; 2665 Washington; FREE ($1 cover if live music); 8 pm & late into the night
women's program; KDNA; 3 pm
Anti Freeze-In Folk Fest; 934 Main, Alton; $1 for all three nights; 6 - 11 pm

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27
Anti Freeze-In Folk Fest; see 12/26

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28
1883. Nihilists execute Russian Chief of Police.
Anti Freeze-In Folk Fest; see 12/26
gay liberation meeting; 554 Limit (Outlaw office); 8 pm

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29
1890. Wounded Knee Massacre of Ogalala Sioux, Pine Ridge, Do. Dakota
good ol' 50's rock 'n' roll, with Larry Miller on KADI, 96.5 FM
political education–St. Louis Comm. to Combat Fascism; 554 Limit; 7:30 pm
news reports from KDNA (102.5 FM): Enviroment–5:30 pm; War/Peace Spotlight–7:30 pm; On the Battlefront (United Front)–9 pm

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30
1936. United Auto Workers began sitdown strike in Flint, Mich.
Bolshoi theatre violins; KDNA; 10 pm

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31
1869. Henri Matisse born.
Grateful Dead concert (tape of 12/10 Fox performance); KADI, 96.5 FM; midnight – 6 am
BAG coffeehouse; see 12/26; 9 pm
pres. Afro-American Patrolmen's League talks about law enforcement as he sees it, KDNA; 10 am

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1
Sappho's Coven (Women's Coffeehouse); see 12/25
David Harris speech; KDNA, 102.5 FM; 8 pm
BAG coffeehouse; see 12/26; 9 pm

SUNDAY, JANUARY 2
1920. 2635 persons jailed (5000 arrested) in "Red" raids by U. S. Atty. Genl. Palmer
women's program – Free Our Sisters, Free Ourselves (tape); KDNA; 3 pm
BAG coffeehouse; see 12/26

MONDAY, JANUARY 3
1917. Trial of Tom Mooney, labor organizer (served 32 years).
Vietnam Veterans Against the War rap session; 6244 Delmar (Peace Center); 7:30 pm

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4
health rights report (live, with phone calls); KDNA; 9:45 pm

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5
good ol' 50's rock 'n' roll; see 12/29
political educ.–C.C.F.; see 12/29
news reports; see 12/29

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6
1937. Abraham Lincoln Brigade formed in U. S. to help fight fascism in Spain.
Vietnam Veterans Against the War meeting; 6244 Delmar (Peace Center); 7:30 pm

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7
St. Louis Symphony Youth Orchestra Powell Hall; $1.50; 8:30 pm
BAG coffeehouse; see 12/26; 9 pm

SUNDAY, JANUARY 9
1908. Simone de Beauvoir born.
"Gigi" (film); Steinberg Aud., WU; $.75; 2:30 pm
BAG coffeehouse; see 12/26

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8
1868. Susan B. Anthony publishes the first issue of "The Revolution", a suffrage newspaper.
Folk Festival of the Smokies (tape); KDNA; 9 am
BAG coffeehouse; see 12/26; 9 pm

MONDAY, JANUARY 10
hoo–hah!?

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11
1912. Lawrence, Mass. textile strike began.
talk on Louis Sullivan; City Art Museum; FREE; 8 pm
gay liberation meeting; see 12/28

WEDNESDAY, January 12
1876. Jack London, American writer and socialist, born.
1970. Badger, Wisc. munitions plant bombed from stolen plane.
good ol' 50's rock 'n' roll; see 12/29
political educ.–C.C.F.; see 12/29
news reports; see 12/29

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13
hoo–hah! (again)!?

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14
1967. first be-in, San Francisco.
1970. women disrupt Senate hearings on safety of birth control pills demanding that they be allowed to testify.
Charles Evers speech; KDNA; 11 am
BAG coffeehouse; see 12/26; 9 pm

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15
1919. Rosa Luxemberg and Karl Liebknecht (founders of Spartacist, German C. P.) murdered.
Folk Festival of the Smokies; KDNA; 9 am
Baroque Orchestra; Powell Hall; 8:30 pm
Eqbal Ahmad speech (tape from conference at SIU); KDNA; 3 pm
BAG coffeehouse; see 12/26; 9 pm

SUNDAY, JANUARY 16
women's program; KDNA; 3 pm
BAG coffeehouse; see 12/26

MONDAY, JANUARY 17
1961. Patrice Lumumba murdered.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18
"Don Quixote de la Mancha" (film); Kelley Aud., St. Louis U.; $.75; 7 & 9:30 pm
health rights report; see 1/4

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19
Genocide Against American Indians, talk by Kahn Tineta Horn (member Wolf Clan of the Mohawk Nation); Busch Center, St. Louis U.; $1.50; 8 pm
good ol' 50's rock 'n' roll; see 12/29
political educ.–C.C.F.; see 12/29
news reports; see 12/29

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20
"Understanding India–Pakistan War" (Institute for Study of Peace lecture); St. Louis U.; Free; noon
Vietnam Vets meeting; see 1/6
Philharmonic Orchestra; Kiel Opera House; FREE (call 361-2320 for tickets); 8:30 pm

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21
1919. Seattle, Wash. general strike.
Sly and the Family Stone; Kiel Aud.; 8:30 pm
"What the Butler Saw" (play by Orton); 630 Trinity, U. City; $1; 8 pm
BAG coffeehouse; see 12/26 9 pm
Mark Twain Summer Institute Program; Forest Park Comm. College Theatre; $1.50; 7:30 pm

phone numbers to know and tell

Abortion Counseling	388-0310
Acid Rescue	645-2900
AFSC	862-8070
Black Artists Group	535-3906
East St. Louis Community Center (Black Panther Party)	271-3254
Community Collectives	721-1146
Draft Counseling	862-8070
Environmental response	863-0100,ext.4070
Farmworkers Boycott	535-2720
Food Co-op	721-1146
Films for Social Change	862-5544
Gay Liberation	773-5849
High School Liberation Front	832-5979
KADI	968-1900
KDNA	652-2260
Learning Resources Exchange	367-4458
Legal Aid	652-9581
Lead Paint Coalition	862-7822
Left Bank Books	862-9327
McDonnell-Douglas Project	863-4288
Medical Committee for Human Rights	863-6790
Military Counseling	862-8070
National Welfare Rights Org.	421-2579
On the Line	371-1872
OUTLAW	721-3170
Peace Center	862-5735, 725-3209
People's School	725-1548
Planned Parenthood	3616360
Poison Control:	
Memorial Hospital	865-4000
St. Louis Children's Hospital	867-6880
Real Women	652-1938
Street Revival	726-2318
Switchboard	652-2260
Temperature and time	321-2522
United Front	367-4066
Vietnam Vets Against the War	862-5735
West End Feminists	863-8438
Welfare Coalition	862-6637
Women's liberation rap groups	535-2720
Women's Speakers Bureau	652-9993
Youth Emergency Service	727-6294

CHECKIN' IT OUT!

Meteor showers will be on display for celestial watchers through the remainder of December and early in January. The Ursids reach maximum brilliance in the area of the Big dipper early on Dec. 23. Quadrantids, the richest shower, are expected to produce more than 100 shooting stars two hours before dawn jan. 4. "Catch a falling star and put it in your pocket, ..."

We want to say thanks to KADI and the Spectrum (and the Dead) for the live broadcast of the New Riders of the Purple Sage – Grateful Dead concert on Dec. 10. Technically the broadcast was great. For anyone who missed it (shame) and for all of us who didn't its being rebroadcast New Year's Eve from Midnight to 6 am. KADI plans to also air concerts of John Prine, Procol Harum, The Incredible String Band, Burton & Cunico. Listen for times and dates. If you've been getting tearing or otherwise mediocre reception its because they're putting new equipment in which will increase the power to 100,000 watts (vertical and horizontal). KADI was also involved recently in trying to bring Don McLain and Cheech & Chong, but decided that it wasn't feasible when they found the concert closed out of the Kiel Opera House. Egad, another St. Louis atrocity. Also, lastly but not leastly, "The Hobbit" is coming over the airwaves every night at 1:30 am.

The Repertory Theatre at the Loretto–Hilton is putting on a great drama from Jan. 10 thru Feb. 5. Peter Weiss' play is excellent theatre art in many dimensions and exists also as a relevant political work. The play is "The Persecution and Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat as Performed by the Inmates of the Asylum of Charenton under the Direction of the Marquis de Sade", commonly called "Marat/Sade". Tickets can be as little as $2.50, so for the cost of your average movie you can do a really first rate play.

KDNA is still into lots of good things (see above) and still needs bread to help stay in operaztion. One new regular feature is a children's story, read every weekday at 5:00 pm.

Sappho's Coven a women's coffeehouse recently opened. They exist every Saturday from 8 pm until 2 am. They are a non-profit venture created by and for women. Meetings are held to discuss progress and new ideas Thursday nights. All women are invited. They could use help to keep the coffeehouse running so call at 261-5869 or 385-5286.

The Peace Center will offer a draft training session for counselors at 7:30 pm, beginning Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1972, at the Peace Center, 6244 Delmar. The course will last about eight weeks, time and day of the week to be determined by participants. For information call 862-5735.

Hair returned to St. Louis for a second time on Dec. 14. We were told a bit about some of the things that are going on around the performances. After finally doing a bit in the courts the show performed smoothly without being busted. However, the Glib–Demagogue has its own censorship campaign underway and has refused to make mention of Hair in the paper. Generally, they announce and review whatever is happening at the American Theatre; but not in this instance. They have also refused all ads. (Except for the first one - a full page.) The ads certainly appeal to no ones prurient interest since there aren't any pictures. Furthermore it is doubtful that the Globe has a consistent position against nudity, since they regularly display ads for burlesk and skin flicks.

The Hair performers in addition to being busy on stage went dec. 15 to the Vets Hospital at Jefferson Barracks, and are planning to go to the County Jail at Gumbo and are trying to arrange to do some tunes at the City Workhouse. Hopefully, the last week in Dec. will see them at the Forest Park Comm. College gym doing a benefit (hat pass) for the Vietnam Vets Against the War. They were planning on performing at three of the local children's hospitals, but they all cancelled invitations (???).

BLACK BART

"...Black Bart never gained a man's confidence to betray it, never swindled a person in trade, and never plundered working people by taking what they produced, sheltering himself behind laws made to legalize theft. He robbed Wells, Fargo & Company without pretending that stage robbery was a perfectly legal and commendable occupation. He took the chances of being shot and at least was frank in his method of obtaining other people's property....The biggest robbers are not on the road with shotguns, but they make every man who works stand and deliver."

San Francisco Examiner
circa 1880

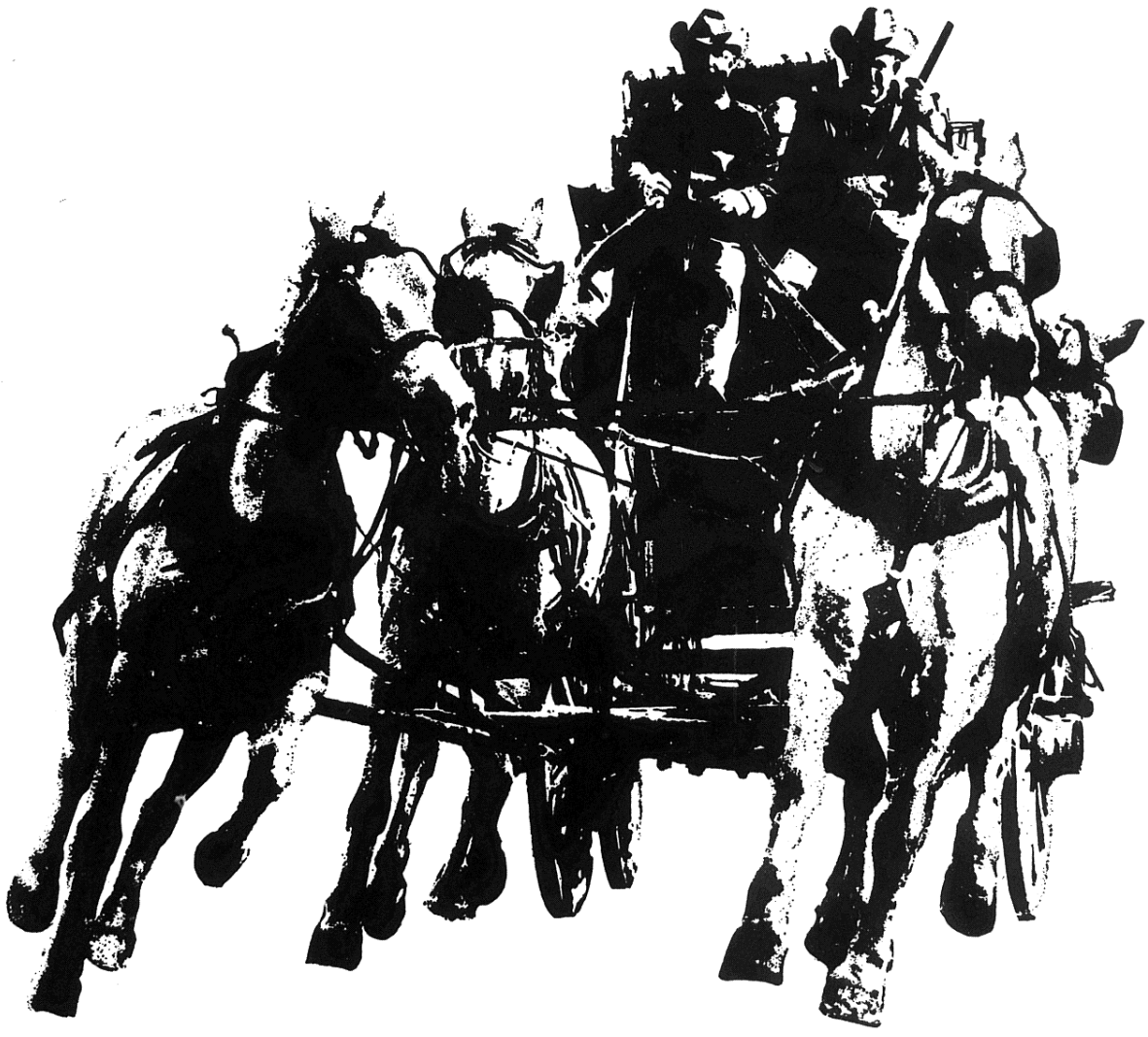
AN OUTLAW

Black Bart had none of the stuff of which heroes are made. In fact, he was an early day Charlie Brown, bumbling through life like most of us and doing everything wrong. He got shot in the Civil War, tangled in a marriage he could not live with, and wandered over the western landscape finding one fruitless business venture after another. Even as a stagecoach bandit he was not much of a success. He worked at it for eight long years, earing only $ 18,000 which hardly covered his expenses in those bonanza days, and he wound it up spending four years in prison for his efforts. His singular accomplishment was that he managed to hod up twenty-nine Wells Fargo stages before he was caught.

A goodly number of western outlaws got their start simply by standing up for their own rights. For the problem was then as it is now, with many of today's corporate giants getting their infant start in grabbing resources through every kind of maneuver, legal and illegal, and stepping on and over anyone who stood in their path.

Black Bart was more a case of striking out in angry frustration at something just too big and powerful for him to live with. After 45 years of futility during which his good breeding and careful manners made no headway at all in a world of money and power, he just blew his cool. He took a shotgun into the California hills and began hauling down stagecoaches. Even there his timing was bad, for by the mid-seventies stage holdups were passe; train robbery was more in vogue and more profitable.

But looking at Black Bart's record, one gets the impression that he wasn't too concerned at that point with profit. More than once he refused to relieve passengers of their wallets and purses — he was only interested in the express box and the mails. And it is an unusual and never explained circumstance that he only chose Wells Fargo as his target, ignoring the many minor and less powerful stage operations of the day. He thereby increased the risk of getting caught, for Wells Fargo's private police force had an enviable reputation. One has to conclude that there was something more than money which was driving him.

And so there was. He left his declaration of anger at the scene of his third holdup, along the road from Fort Bragg to Russian River in Mendocino County. It was a hastily penned quatrain which read:

I've labored long and hard for bread,
For honor and for riches,
But on my corns too long you've tread,
You fine-haired sons of bitches!